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C. D. BRIGHAM ..... EDITOR.
B. D. THOMPSON ..... BUSINESS MANAGER.
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TEN CENTS A LINE FOR EACH INSERTION.
Under head of City Items, per line ..... 20 cts.
Displayed advertisements charged at the above rates in proportion to the amount of space occupied.
Address, THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH

The Daily Commercial.

CITY ITEMS.

For Rent.

A fine first class Store House, suitable for a large mercantile business, having an attractive front, with large French plate show windows. Possession can be given on the 1st of March. Apply to HENRY SUTMANN, 127 Federal street, Allegheny city.

Gentleman's Fur Collar.

The gentleman who lost a Fur Collar on Tuesday evening, at the Theatre, can obtain it by calling at this office, and paying for this notice.

Warm Dry Feet.

To insure warm dry feet, go to the Pittsburgh Cork Company, 124 Third street, and secure a pair of the immitable Cork Soles. No person should be without them.

Mourning Goods,

Of all kinds, at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street

Housekeeping Goods,

Of all kinds, at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street

Sheetings.

8-4 and 10-4 Sheetings, at Barker's, equally cheap.

Winter Dress Goods.

Winter Dress Goods, cheap, at Barker's, 59 Market street.

Gents' and Boys' Wear.

Gents' and Boys' Wear, cheap, at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

Shirting.

Yard wide, undressed, long cloth Shirting, 31½ cts. at Barker's, 59 Market st. cet.

Heavy Brown Sheetings.

Heavy brown Sheetings, yard wide, 33 cents, at Barker's, 59 Market street.

Choice Prints.

New choice Prints, fast colors, 25 cents, at Barker's, 9 Market street.

The Great Sale of Dry Goods,

At reduced prices, at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street is deserving the particular attention of our readers.

Dress Goods.

Our entire stock of Spring and Summer Dress Goods selling off, regardless of cost. Barker & Co., 59 Market street.

Photographs, &c

Photographs selling off at 50 cents per dozen and upwards, at Pittock's, opposite the Postoffice.

Physicians Visiting Lists. A supply at reduced prices, at Pittock's.

Balleu and Leslie's Monthly for March, received at Pittock's.

Albums, Folios, &c., at Pittocks.

Ladies' Furs.

Now is the time to buy your Ladies and Misses' Furs. WM. PLUMMER is now selling off his immense stock at greatly reduced prices, in order to make room for spring goods. We have on hand all the new styles consisting of mink sable, Hudson Bay sable, German fitch, water mink, black and brown sable, in capes, victorines, collars berthas, muffs and cuffs, all of which will be sold in sets or single articles.

P. S. We have just received the Spring style of Gents' and Boys' Caps. Don't forget the place, WM. PLUMMER'S first-class hat and cap store, No. 128 Wood street.

The "Rush House."

Passing along Liberty street, on Wednesday, we dropped in to the "Rush House," corner of Liberty and Canal streets, and found that the proprietor, Mr. Rush was about completing the fitting up of his Dining Saloon and Lunch house, in the most elegant manner, for the accommodation of regular and transient customers. The dinning room has been newly papered and slated and furnished with elegant marble top tables, presenting an appearance of neatness, and cleanliness at once attractive and pleasing. Here the most fastidious epicure can obtain every variety of edibles served up in the best style, and as the house is contiguous to, or nearly opposite the new Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, travelers will find the "Rush House," the place to obtain a good substantial meal in the shortest possible time. Connected with the Dinning Hall is a splendid Bar, where the choicest and best liquors may be procured. The Sleeping Apartments of the house are large and comfortable, and the weary traveler in them may rest easy and securely. We bespeak for Mr. Rush the patronage not only of our citizens, to whom he is well known, but also that of the traveling public.

Late News Items.

Colonel Alexander, the engineer who reported the Smithsonian Institute insufficient and unfit for its use, has by order of Government, prepared plans and specifications for a new building.

The Government has discovered that bounty-jumping is carried on from one recruiting post to another in New York State with the countenance of recruiting officers. Enormous frauds have been practiced in this manner.

The citizens of Wheeling have resolved in favor of a bounty of $500, and recommended the Board of Supervisors to levy a tax for the same

The Cleveland *Herald* says Messrs. James Wood & Co., proprietors of the Eagle Iron Works of Pittsburgh, have secured a warehouse on the river, in that city, and will open a branch house by the opening of navigation or before.

The Chicago "Horse Railroad Swindle," about which the citizens of Chicago have been so much excited, has been passed over the Governor's veto, and the bill has become a law.

A Washington letter says: "The peace editorials in Mr. Forney's *Chronicle* do not find favor in the eyes of Republican Senators, who think their Secretary might have waited for an official display of the white flag before he made such pacific demonstrations.

CITY MATTERS.

For additional local see fourth page.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday a young man named Ferguson was accidentally shot near Enon Valley and died in a short time afterwards. The deceased, together with a detective named Cuthbertson, (brother of Provost Marshal Cuthbertson, of Beaver) were engaged in practising the bayonet exercise During the evolutions Cuthbertson's gun was accidentally discharged and the contents entered Ferguson's breast near the heart. The two young men were cousins, and the occurrence has cast a gloom over a very worthy family.

ESCAPE FROM JAIL.—John Martin, who was arrested in Allegheny on Saturday of last week, for stealing a horse and sleigh from the Leslie House, in New Castle, succeeded in escaping from jail in that place on Monday night, by breaking from his cell and scaling the wall. He was tracked a considerable distance over the fields and through the woods, but he eluded his pursuers, and made his escape. A reward of twenty-five dollars is offered for his apprehension.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—An accident occurred at Jones' Ferry landing on Tuesday, by which a little girl named Kemp, whose parents reside in South Pittsburgh, had one of her feet crushed in a shocking manner. It seems that, in company with her mother, she was in the act of stepping from the ferry to the wharf boat, but unfortunately her foot was caught between the two. Amputation, it is thought, will be necessary.

The Old Capitol Prisoners.

REBEL PRISONERS SENT AWAY.

Order in relation to future Commitments

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.

The Old Capitol prison has been entirely cleared of rebel officers and men, including a large number of guerrillas, several hundred of whom had been sent to northern prisons within the past few days. Nineteen rebel surgeons were ordered to be sent from Fort Delaware to Fortress Monroe yesterday for exchange.

It has been directed that in future no officer or enlisted man in our service be committed to the Old Capitol, except upon the order of the Secretary of War.

Rebel Prisoners in Camp Chase

A Refusal to be Exchanged.

Constitutional Amendment ratified by the Ohio Legislature.

NEW YORK, February 8.

The *Tribune* has a special from Columbus, Ohio, which says out of a detachment of 200 rebel prisoners at Camp Chase ordered to be placed upon the exchange list, 200 voted to remain in prison. The rest will be sent forward.

The Ohio Legislature has ratified the proposed constitutional amendment to abolish slavery by a vote of twenty-five to four, in the Senate, and fifty-eight to twelve in the House. It was strictly a party vote.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. II. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 9, 1865. No. 124

FIRST EDITION.

12, MIDNIGHT.

From Washington.

Counting the Electoral Vote.

A LARGE CROWD PRESENT.

Important Order by Supreme Court.

Receipts from Internal Revenue

Prisoners Confined in the Old Capitol

ARRIVAL OF EXCHANGED PRISONER

Exchange of Prisoners Agreed Upon.

A New Corps for Gen. Rosseau.

Admiral Goldsboro's European Fleet

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON Feb. 8.

The sensation of the day at the capitol has been the counting of the electoral vote for President and Vice-President, by joint convention of the Senate and House. It attracted a crowd that filled every foot of space in the galleries, and almost elbowed membe out of their seats on the floor. The ceremony of counting was very simple, and the whole affair was over in less than an hour.

The Supreme Court to-day made the following order, which interests all having business before it: Twenty printed copies of the abstract points and authorities required by rule shall be filed with the clerk by the plaintiff in error or appellant six days, and by the defendant in error or appellant three days, before the case is called for argument.

The receipts from internal revenue for the first seven days of the present month amounted to six millions four hundred an four thousand dollars, nearly one million per day.

The following Western National Banks were authorized to commence operations to-day: Fourth National Bank, Indianapolis, Indiana, capital one hundred thousand dollars. City National Bank, Cairo, Illinois, capital one hundred thousand dollars. National City Bank, Cleveland, Ohio, capital one hundred thousand dollars.

The total number of banks now in operation is seven hundred and eighty-seven.

A recent investigation into the affairs of the old Capitol prison by the Hous Military Committee, if it did not accomplish all its objects, has at least introduced one alutary reform. In future no officer or enlisted man can be confined there except on a written authority from the Secretary of War. The counterfeits of irresponsible detectives will be after be of no avail. Other radical reforms in the affairs of this institution are likely to be soon made.

Since Congress took the latter up over one-eighth of the prisoners confined within its walls have been released, a large number of them having no charges gainst them.

Nineteen rebel surgeons were ordered yesterday to be sent from Fort Delaware to Fortress Monroe to be exchanged or a like number of our own officers.

Major General Weitzel has been summoned to testify before the War Committee in reference to the first Fort Fisher affair.

Lieut. Col. Mulford, agent for the exchange of prisoners, arrived here from Varina, via Annapolis. He brought to the latter place with him over one thousand exchanged prisoners, including about fifty officers.

The condition of this batch of men was considerably better than those heretofore sent away from Richmond To use Col. Mulford's own words, "there were few who could not walk."

Owing to the ice in the James river, it was impossible to bring away our sick on that trip, although arrangements have been made for their removal as soon as boats can land at the wharf at Varina.

A free and full exchange of prisoners has been agreed upon between our own and the rebel authorities and Col. Mulford expects to succeed in exchanging from three to four thousand of our men per week.

A careful estimate shows that for the past eight months we have captured on an average over three thousand men per month.

Application has been made to the War Department for authority to raise a new corps for General Rosseau, in Kentucky, to consist of ten regiments of infantry armed with Spencer's rifles, and five batteries of Rodman's guns. No decision has yet been given by the War Department.

Admiral Godsborough is perfecting the organization of his European fleet, which will be composed of some of the largest and most powerful vessels in service, and may include one of the sea-going iron clads.

Ex-Governor Tod, of Ohio, is in the city.

General Burnside is here. He is decidedly jolly over the report of the War Committee in reference to the Petersburg mine explosion.

The Secretary of War communicated to the House that no preachers, in the knowledge of the Provost Marshal General, had been exempted from draft, contrary to the provisions of the enrollment act, and that all sects had been treated alike with regard to it.

FROM HARRISBURG.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

Important Local Bills Introduced.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 8.

SENATE.—Mr. Graham presented four petitions of the citizens of Allegheny city and other localities for the repeal of the act of last year relating to additional water tax.

Also, a petition of the Burgess and Councils of Manchester to legalize certain loans for bounties.

Mr. Bigham read a bill incorporating the Boatmen's Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Pittsburgh.

The bill prohibiting the exclusion of colored people from street cars passed finally by three majority.

Mr. Hall read an act reviving and continuing the law graduating lands on which purchase money is due the Commonwealth.

Mr. Wilson read an act for the protection of butter and cheese manufacturers.

Mr. Bigham called up the bill incorporating the Manufacturers' & Merchants' Insurance Company, Pittsburgh. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Herron read a bill legalizing the ordinance of Manchester relative to boundaries. Passed.

Mr. Chadwick read a bill permitting the Allegheny county Treasurer to be re-elected and increasing his salary.

Mr. Slack read a bill incorporating the Union Pacific Mining Company.

Mr. McKee read a bill incorporating Jones' Ferry Company. The bill names Nelson and Thomas Jones as the incorporators who with a capital of seventy-five thousand dollars shall ferry between Pittsburgh and West Pittsburgh.

Mr. Brown read bill authorizing the Farmer's Railroad Company, of Venango, to pass over any wagon road. Passed.

Mr. Sturdivant introduced a bill incorporating the Meadvi and Townville Passenger Railway Company. Passed.

Mr. Searight, increasing the salary of the Associate Judges in the State fifty per cent.

Mr. Alleman, of Dauphin, offered a resolution requesting the Secretary of War to use his influence to obtain the release of eight civilians of Adams county, captured in the rebel raid. Amended to include all civilians and passed.

Mr. Kerns, allowing Railroad and Coal Companies to increase their tolls fifty per cent. until the national currency is par with gold.

The act attaching Washington county to Allegheny county Judicial District was passed. Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

SENATE.—Mr. Graham called up the bill extending the mechanic lien act to Allegheny, which passed. Property where repairs and additions made by tenants or lessees without owner's consent not to be liable.

The Joint Committee on Militia visited Camp Curtin to-day. They report the buildings all occupied. Soldiers are compelled to sleep in tents without blankets or fire, and that Major Dodge has been appealed to, but had not been

pre for months. The Committee recommend a Legislature to request the President to remove Major Dodge, and send an officer who will co-operate with the State and Executive, and give needful comforts to soldiers. A lengthy and spirited debate ensued between Lowry, Hall, Hopkins, and others.

Mr. Hopkins having referred to the Secretary of War, Mr. Hall defended warmly that officer, and the discussion assumed a political nature.

The committee was subsequently instructed to visit Maj. Dodge and see if the proposal of Governor Curtin to give soldiers accommodations in buildings would be granted. Adjourned.

NINE, P. M.—The Committee saw Maj. Dodge, who promised that the proposal would be granted.

THE DRAFT.

TIME FOR RECRUITING EXTENDED.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, February 8.

Adjutant General Russell has just received information from Provost Marshal General Fry that the time for recruiting and crediting new organizations will be extended to the 15th of February.

Great Fire in Philadelphia.

3,000 BBLS. OIL CONSUMED.

THE STREETS RIVERS OF FLAMES

Men, Women and Children Burned Alive.

HEART-RENDING SCENES.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, February 8.

A terrible fire broke out in this city at 2 o'clock this morning, equal in extent and destruction to the great fire of 850. It occurred at the corner of Ninth and Washington streets, where Blackburn & Co., had three thousand barrels of oil stored on an adjoining lot. On another corner was the coal yard of Bailey & Porter. It was the most inclement night of the season, and the fire department worked with every conceivable disadvantage. The oil was a vast sheet of flame in ten minutes, and the blaze that escaped from it poured over into Ninth street and down Ninth to Federal, igniting houses on both sides for two squares on Ninth street, and burning also the houses on Washington, Worth and Federal streets, above and below Ninth street. The scene was frightful. Men, women and children were burned alive in escaping from burning dwellings.

The oil was in bond to the United States. It was all refined oil which belonged to Richardson, Harley & Co., Tack, Brothers & Co., Dilworth & Ewing, and other parties losses upon it is about seventy thousand, while is fully covered by insurance. It is believed that the fire was the work of an incendiary. Fire Marshal Blackburn is now at the latter's store investigating. The misery and poverty which the fire will occasion cannot be estimated. The persons whose houses were burned were mostly poor people, and there is now an active movement among our merchants to extend relief to the sufferers.

The Coroner's jury was summoned this afternoon but will hold no meeting till to-morrow. They visited the Second District Station House, old Southwark Hall, where lay in a heap the charred remains of four human beings. It was utterly impossible to identify them so badly were they burned. One appeared to be the body of a man, one a child and the other three adult females. The following are missing: Mrs. Barbara Ware, aged 45 years, Annie Ware, aged 23 years, Sarah Ware, aged 20 years, Rebecca Ware, aged 16 years, Helen Ware aged 13 years, Isabella Ware aged four years, Albert Ware aged 17, and Clayton Ware aged ten years, were shockingly burned, but were rescued. They were thought to be dying last evening. Four of the charred bodies at the second district station were probably Mrs. Ware and three of her daughters. The other two daughters are probably under some of the ruins.

There is a strong feeling in the city against the further allowance of the storage of coal oil within the city limits, so many fires having recently occurred through its instrumentality, and it is likely that the City Council will take action on the matter at an early day.

By Associated Press.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb 8.

The fire here this morning originated in Blackburn & Co's shed for storing refined oil. 2,000 barrels have been destroyed. It was insured immediately before 12 o'clock. Fifty-six, mostly three stories, are burned. The oil that escaped from the burning barrels poured over into Ogden street and down to Federal, filling the entire street with a lake of fire, and igniting the houses upon both sides of 9th street for two squares, and carrying the flames into Washington, Ellsworth and Federal streets, both above and below 9th street. Fully five squares of houses, had they been in a solid row, were on fire at once. The scene was one to make the stoutest heart fail. Men, women and children were literally roasted alive in the streets.

Capt. Joseph H. Ware, who occupied a dwelling in the vicinity, with his wife and five daughters and two others met with a sad misfortune. They all succeeded in getting it to the street from the house, just after they left their home, but in the confusion they soon found themselves in a river of fire. The family became scattered. Mrs. Ware had her young est child, a babe, in her arms. In her struggle she was endeavoring to save her, when she fell, and the child and another daughter about fifteen years old were burned in the street. Capt. Ware and two sons escaped, but three daughters are missing. Six bodies in all have thus far been recovered. Some of the bodies have been identified as belonging to the Ware family. Another one of the bodies is supposed to be that of Jas. Gibbons. There is also the body of a boy not yet recognized and that of a fireman. It is thought that several other persons have perished, and that there are bodies still under the ruins.

From Late Rebel Papers.

PEACE MISSION DENOUNCED

Rebel Cotton to be Destroyed.

Special to the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, February 8.

The Richmond *Examiner* abuses the rebel government for sending Peace Commissioners, and declares that the Federal Government had everything to gain and the rebels everything to lose by the movement towards peace, and thinks the Northern papers will publish highly colored statements concerning the peace mission, and warns its readers to believe none of them.

The Richmond *Sentinel* says it ought to be an object of prime concern to prevent, either by removal or destruction, the falling of cotton into the enemy's hands. Far sooner should we allow them to capture munitions of war, for while there would be indeed a convenience to them, cotton is a necessity, and is daily becoming more intensely so. Nor are the necessities for cotton reason why we should carefully withhold it confined to our enemies. On the contrary they apply with almost equal force to the nations of Europe. The time has come when action is power, because a pressing necessity, both in Yankee land and Europe. The anxious efforts of Lincoln's Generals will be to seize cotton, ours to prevent it. The Confederate general who is derelict in this matter should be promptly and sternly dealt with. Let us have no more of such blunders as that at Savannah. Lincoln being Judge, Hardee would have done better to burn the cotton and lose half his men, than to have left the cotton to be seized

There was another excited debate in the rebel House of Representatives last Friday, on the bill to arm negroes.

Mr. Orr said nine hundred and nine-nine would join the national army if given their choice. Jeff Davis received his usual abuse.

Richmond papers of the 4th, claim encouragement at the prospect of having new leaders, Lee, Johnson, Breckinridge and Campbell are the men for the crisis.

The activity of the armies of the North is set down as a guarantee of their weakness.

A cotton famine in Europe is promised, which is to redound to the benefit of the South.

The *Sentinel* says the loss of Wilmington will immediately carry the cotton question home to the nations of Europe.

The Presidential Electoral Vote.

Lincoln and Johnson Declared Elected,

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8, 1865.

The two Houses met in the hall of the House of Representatives at noon. The President opened the certificates of election for President and Vice President of the United States. Mr. and Lincoln was declared elected President, and Mr. Johnson Vice President. The Senate then adjourned to its chamber, when the House adjourned.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

Mr. Fessenden about to Resign.

Rebel Prisoners in our Hands.

Cotton Sold for their Benefit.

OPERATIONS AGAINST MOBILE.

Gen. Herron to have a Permanent Command.

Fraudulent Enlistments in New York

Capture of Maj. Harry Gillman.

NEW YORK, February 8.

The *Post* says: We learn from Washington that Mr. Fessenden has decided to vacate his office as Secretary of the Treasury on the third of March, and that his resignation is already, or will shortly be in the hands of the President.

The *Commercial's* Washington special says: Vice President Hamlin left for home to-day, and that Senator Clark will preside over the Senate for the remainder of the session.

It is reported that the President is informed that military operations are progressing favorably, and that reports of disaster are unfounded

It will be recollected that immediately upon the receipt of a report that rebel prisoners were being treated badly in our prisons, an investigation was ordered in the rebel Congress; also that eight hundred and thirty bales of Mobile cotton were appropriated, and permission asked that it might be sent to this city and sold for the benefit of rebel prisoners. Permission was granted, and the cotton arrived here, and today was sold at auction for $850,000. Together with the good treatment these prisoners receive at our hands, this sum will render their condition anything but deplorable.

Special to the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.

Letters from Pascagoula indicate speedy and extensive operations against Mobile. Major General Herron is expected to have a prominent command in the new movement.

A dispatch received this evening announces the re-opening of the stage route from Atchison to Denver City and Colorado.

Revelations made by Colonel Baker's detectives, show that large numbers of enlistment certificates have been forged to fill the quotas of the city and interior towns. Colonel Baker thinks two-thirds of the recent credits of New York are based on forged certificates of enlistments, or on recruits who have deserted. In order to detect frauds, detectives personated agents from country towns and purchased forged enlistment certificates to fill their quotas. Many were arrested as fast as they came and were shown how to desert. The morning papers contain full details of this gigantic fraud.

The *Herald's* Washington special says that Major Young, of Sherman's scouts, learned that Jake Gilmore and Pat Murphy, the slayers of Moorfield. He tracked him to the house of a noted secessionist and found Major Gilmore and another rebel officer in bed. They were immediately taken to Winchester. An expedition encountered Captain Stump, of Imboden's command, who fired upon the party, and was mortally wounded before his capture.

BOUNTY BROKERS ARRESTED.

NEW YORK, February 8.

Col. Baker, of the Government detective service, has arrested in this vicinity and sent to the Old Capitol Prison, twenty-seven bounty brokers and others who have for eighteen months been engaged in defrauding the Government by enlisting men and aiding them in deserting. Several of the malefactors have made fortunes of from $50,000 to $200,000.

THE PEACE QUESTION.

The Army and Navy Point of View—No Obstacle to Re-Union—No Armistice to be Permitted, &c.

[From the U. S. Army and Navy Journal.]

The presence of Peace Commissioners from Richmond within our lines has excited much interest. The powers they possess, the terms they propose, are matters of which the public know but little. The time is favorable to review the real status of both parties. The conduct of the negotiations between Mr. Seward and Mr. Stephens will be very materially influenced by two points—the military position as seen by ourselves and by the South, and the condition of public opinion here and there, more and more sensitive to public opinion, and no one has a more correct appreciation of its importance, than Mr. Lincoln; his whole course shows a desire to do what he believes to be right, and in this our fighting people fully sustains him most vigorously. We have already reviewed the military position, which, we added, has not yet materially changed since our last issue. We regard Grant and Lee as about equal in strength, considering the tasks imposed upon each. Each by position is prepared to meet all possible aggression; and neither, therefore, is prepared to make any vigorous and decisive movement which would certainly or probably be of success. We consider Thomas and Hood to be necessarily out of the sphere of present operations. Sherman, finally, finding his army wisely depleted in order to reinforce Sherman, the latter, because of his immense losses in the field, and the necessity of guarding his line of retreat. The key of the position, the hopes of the future we considered to be with Sherman, and the events of the past thirty days have justified our confidence in him. He has now a formidable army to confronting him with any probability of success, threatens so many important points that the enemy cannot concentrate enough troops to oppose him must mean the abandonment of positions of considerable importance to us. We would advise no armistice with the rebels, no armistice which he might pursue, his ultimate object could only be Richmond—at present the point on which the whole military and political existence of the Confederacy hinges. Sherman's advance upon Richmond, probably, will be a matter of months—three to six months, we should think, within which time he has a right to expect we shall not do not think it will extend. The danger to Sherman, in a military point of view, will commence when he has advanced sufficiently to have adopted Wilmington as a base. This can hardly happen much before the usual opening of the spring campaign, when the roads are in condition to move in Virginia. Lee, by evacuating Petersburg and contracting his line, could reinforce Richmond, or—if the emergency shall have proved great enough, and the force at his disposal too meagre to justify even leaving a small garrison in Richmond—by abandoning his capital altogether—might endeavor to fall upon Sherman with superior forces. If he succeeded in defeating him, he could gather up the scattered garrisons of Augusta, Charleston and Wilmington, and would probably outnumber Grant and would be in condition to assume the offensive on more equal balance. If Sherman, finding himself outnumbered, should manœuvre to avoid battle, and to prevent the junction of Grant, it would be nearly impossible to compel him to fight; but he might be forced to leave the road open to the West. Advancing by the same alternative on Lee. This would ensure us Virginia and the Carolinas, but would transfer the conflict to Western Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee, where our long line of communications imposes us at every disadvantage, and where, with the Mississippi fortified, we should be exhausting to both parties, would be the result. This is the utmost which we think the enemy's military position will allow him to accomplish. It is certain that, provided proper guarantees for the preservation of the Union were secured, and the final extinction of slavery by the means laid down in the Constitution for its own amendment were certainly established, so that thereby the main cause of disunion would be destroyed, a vast majority of the people of the North would be in favor of all honorable propositions which would secure peace. The people are neither "copperheads" nor ultra radicals, and would willingly see this war terminated, provided the sole end for which it was undertaken, the preservation of the Union, were secured in a way to guarantee future peace under the Union. This result can only be achieved by the present or proximate removal of the great incentive to disunion—slavery. It is possible that the voice and sentiment of the people will find utterance in this grand discussion. Let us hope that firmness with moderation will mark the course of those delegated on our part to listen to the proposition of the Peace Commissioners, not only at this time, but at all future times. That the Rebel Government should not omit Peace Commissioners to come within our lines in any way, directly from Richmond, and through the lines of their main army, but such men as Stephens and Governor Campbell should accept such mission—could only result from a real desire to make peace on the part of some definite and important power in the South. Whether this powerful element is represented by Davis or Lee, we do not know; but it is very clear that peace on terms very different from those which the enemy has hitherto spoken about is possible. This result is due entirely to the military aspect of Confederate affairs, and to the change it has wrought upon public opinion in the South. The willingness of the insurgents to continue the struggle will be determined by the continuance of that military condition; and the terms they propose or are willing to accede to will vary and adjust themselves with the progress of our arms. No armistice must, therefore, be permitted or thought of. The preparations for the spring campaign should proceed with increased vigor, and the more rapid and successful the onward march of Sherman, the more certain are we of peace.

In the Circuit Court, in St. Louis, on Saturday, the long pending case of Cutter vs. Waddingham, was decided in favor of the plaintiff, with $27,000 damages. The case was commenced on the 1st of November, 1845, and has been decided three times in favor of Cutter, and reversed and remanded by the Supreme Court. The property involved is a strip of land on the north side of Cass avenue, west of Broadway, one arpent in width by forty arpents in depth. The heirs of John Mullanphy were the defendants, and the property is worth at least a million dollars.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

FROM RICHMOND.

WAR TO THE KNIFE.

Return of Peace Commissioners

Peace Negotiations a Failure.

Effort to Fire the Southern Heart.

Proceedings in the Rebel Congress.

Arming and Equipping Slaves.

HIGHLY EXCITING DEBATE.

Gen. Joe Johnston Highly Praised.

GENERAL BRAGG CONDEMNED.

The New Rebel Flag.

Reports of Sherman's Movements

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, February 8,

Full files of Richmond papers of Monday, 6th inst., have been received at the bureau. They are mostly filled with editorials on the peace question, all of them advocating war to the knife, extermination in preference to subjugation. We make the following abstract from their contents, giving their most prominent editorials in full:

A special dispatch to the Richmond *Enquirer*, dated Petersburg, Feb. 5th, says: The enemy made a demonstration on General Lee's right this afternoon in heavy force, near the Vaughan road, driving in our pickets. Slight skirmishing continued throughout the day. A general engagement is expected. The enemy are probably making for the Southside Railroad.

The peace commissioners, Messrs. Stephens, Hunter and Campbell, returned to Richmond on Saturday night, after an absence of seven days. The first two days were consumed in maneuvering to get through the lines at Petersburg. On Wednesday they arrived at Fortress Monroe, and on Thursday had an interview with Lincoln and Seward at that place, not having been permitted to go further.

The response made by the usurper to our commissioners upon their desire to ascertain the basis of a peaceable settlement of the existing difficulty, is understood to have been what nearly every body anticipated, the unconditional submission of the South. As for the question of slavery, the usurper said that the Federal Congress had decided to abolish the institution, and that settled all conflict on that score. Our Commissioners, we understand, will publish a full and precise statement of the circumstances of their interview in the course of a day or two.

General Lee reports the situation affair in the Valley as reflecting great credit upon the men and officers engaged. About eighty of the enemy surprised our cavalry pickets at Edinburg, and captured a Lieutenant and sixteen men. Captain Grandstaff and Lieutenant Mohler, with twenty of the 12th Virginia cavalry, pursued and overtook them at Woodstock, attacked and routed the party, recapturing our men and their officer, and taking six of the enemy, with two horses and equipments.

From the Richmond *Enquirer* we learn: That the evening edition of the Baltimore *American* of Friday, was received in this city on yesterday, which states that the federal government has been notified that its existence will only be recognized after the 4th of March, as far as its actual civil authority extends, and that the separate nationality of the Confederate States will be recognized upon the same principle."

From the Richmond *Enquirer*: "The commissioners returned on last Saturday evening, having gone as far as Fortress Monroe, where, without being permitted to land, they had an interview with Lincoln and Seward. Abolition and reconstruction were the only terms of peace which the enemy would entertain. Thus ends the peace mission.

The enemy are yet too much elated by their recent successes to entertain any proposition that does not submit these States to a future of political inequality with other States, and these people to a future vassalage to the loyal citizens of the Union.

Having made an honest effort to open negotiations with the enemy, by which peace might be gained, and having met by terms degrading in their character and ruinous in their effects, the people of the States have but one course left, they must fight it out. To surrender is to loose all—property, life and liberty, and to enter a life which in six months would drive them again to war.

There were some few persons who thought that honorable terms of reconciliation and reconstruction could be obtained, and who desired that an effort should be made.

The effort has been made by three of the best statesmen that could be selected, and that effort has resulted in the insulting terms proposed by the enemy—the reconstructionist is required to become a submissionist, to consent to the future equality of the negro, to his own impoverishment, to the degradation of his children as rebels unfit for future places of power and trust.

However much men may have desired peace, they cannot be willing to entertain such propositions, there is, therefore, but one thing left us, fight, fight, fight.

conduct of Lincoln in inviting commissioners through Mr. Blair, soliciting Mr. Davis to send them, and then the submission of insults in the propositions is quite within the decency of a Yankee.

There will be no reconstruction of these States until these terms are received by the people. Unity of purpose and unity of means have been secured by this Hampton Roads interview. Our people will be again united and again rally to the support of the cause, for the sake of harmony more than from any hopes of success. These commissioners were sent to the enemy, and these propositions of insult and degradation will have the effect of securing that harmony and uniting these people in the holy war for liberty, self-preservation, State and individual honor.

This soft water interview puts a quietus on separate State action. The terms required by the enemy are not likely to need a convention in any State for their consideration. The manthat now would for an instant advocate the consideration of these terms, is ready and willing to be a slave to his own negro. To such degradation and disgrace war has not yet brought any of these people. Reconstruction and separate State action are all that this peace commission has effected, and these it has killed dead.

Now, since the enemy have told us their ultimatum, and will not entertain any other proposition, since we must fight or we are slaves, since now the question of reconstruction is one of fact and not theory, and that too the fact of slavery, for the white man's freedom for the negro, poverty for the white man, and our property for the Yankee, let us all unite in harmonious and determined efforts to defeat the enemy and teach him that though we are for humanity's sake desirous of ending the war, yet not for our lives will we consent to such terms as those proposed. The campaign of '65 must go on, and on its issue depends the future of these people. If defeated and destroyed in that campaign, those that survive will have nothing worse to submit to than is now demanded by the enemy, while those that fall will be at least free from slavery, dishonor and infamy. While if we are successful we shall not only escape the fate of infamy proposed for us by the enemy, but secure the blessing of liberty and prosperity to us and our children forever.

"Since nothing is left us but fight, since the enemy will not permit any discussion of the means of ending the war, let all determine that so far as we can fight it shall be a good one; shall be a fight to which our children's children may point with the pride of freemen, as the campaign which made the country free from the despotism of a mean, wretched people. Let us fight the fight out, and leave to God the issue of it; let us do our duty, and God will neither forsake us nor permit us to be overcome.

We learn that the Commissioners will make a report in writing to the President to-day.

In the rebel Senate on Saturday, after some unimportant business the consideration of a bill to provide for the employment of free negroes and slaves to work upon fortification and perform labor connected with the defense of the country, was then resumed, the question being on the motion of Mr. Orr, of South Carolina, to rescind the vote by which the second amendment proposed by the House was rejected.

Mr. Watson, of Mississippi, then addressed the Senate at some length in support of the amendment. The almost equal manner in which the Senate was divided on this question led him to hope that a more careful and deliberate consideration of the question might possibly result in the concurrence by the Senate in the House amendment.

He concurred heartily in the sentiment of the gentleman from Kentucky, yesterday, who remarked, that independence and emancipation were preferable to subjugation and abolitionism. Let a reunion of these States take place, and abolition follows as surely as night follows day. He favored the amendment proposed by the House. He wanted to give our Generals as many negroes as was necessary to relieve our brave soldiers' duties, cooks, teamsters, &c. When the question of arming the slave was presented as a necessity; when it was found necessary to arm them to whip back the Northern hordes, he would be ready and willing to favor that proposition with the conscription of the ast able bodied negro.

He then alluded briefly to the denunciation of the President on the floor of this Senate. He was not the partizan of the President, still he regretted and would not participate in this wholesale denunciation. That the President had erred he knew full well, and was prepared to admit, but where could we find him who had not erred.

The Macon affair referred to by the gentleman from South Carolina was an unfortunate speech, and in his opinion it would have been wise on the part of the press, people and Congress to have thrown the mantle of charity over the shortcomings of their chief executive officer

In regard to the restoration of Gen. Johnston he had no hesitation in saying, that the President had committed a grave error in refusing to reinstate that officer. The restoration of General Johnston to the command of the army at this time would greatly tend to the restoration of confidence, and he hoped the President would not longer delay in placing that tried chieftain in a position worthy of his genius.

Mr. Sims, of Kentucky, said since he had been a member of this Congress he had voted for every proposition looking to placing men in the army, and had opposed every motion to detail them. The number of able-bodied men, and when the question of arming the slaves of the South to aid in beating back the Yankee horde was presented, he would cheerfully support it. We want men, and immediately. We have lost ground. Our armies have been beaten back by overwhelming numbers by mere force of numbers, and we must have the negroes necessary to aid in repelling this invasion. Senators here had prated about abolition and punic. They were cheap phrases, but would not save this country with its 5,000,000 of people. We want recruits. Where are they to come from? Will the Quartermaster's and Commissary bill passed the other day prevent them? Will the Quartermaster's come in for three months, and if the army is to be strengthened, it must be done before that time, or it will be too late to repel the attack of Grant or arrest the march of Sherman. If you rely upon these men, or on deserters who have hid themselves away in mountain fastenesses, you will build your house upon sand, you rely upon that which will fail you.

He believed the people of this Confederacy had the power to beat back the hirelings of the North, and he appealed to the strong men of the country, old and young, to unite in one grand effort to hurl back the mercenary horde that has been sent to invade our soil. The man who proved recreant in such an hour as this deserved to be hung, and he (Mr. Sims) would not hesitate to meekly bow and kiss the rod that smote him. This was not the time for Senators to rise upon the floor of the Senate and prate about abolitionism punic. He wanted to see the independence of these States established. He desired to have the last Yankee beaten back from our shores, and to accomplish that, he would take the last able bodied white man to be found, and that proving insufficient he would arm any number of negroes. He preferred independence and emancipation to abolitionism punic, and yet Senators call this abolitionism. He would vote to arm the last able-bodied negro, and, if that was abolitionism, he was ready then to avow it on the floor of the Confederate Senate. Let Yankee rule prevail here and the African will hold the balance of power at the ballot box, and the white man, "native to the manor born," with a long dog look, will be beneath him.

But said he, it was of the utmost importance that public confidence should be restored, and at once, and in his opinion the first step necessary to attain that important object was the restoration of General Johnston. This Congress, the press, the people and the army are all loudly calling upon the President to restore that officer. Certain friends who have fought gallantly under him in the army of the Tennessee, with one voice demand the restoration of this gallant officer, whom they are proud to call their favorite leader.

In alluding to the President, he said, what officer had of late received suggestions as to the conduct of the campaign? Why, almost every representative man in the country; and in their stead flatterers were courteously received and rewarded. He alluded briefly to the campaign of General Bragg while in command of the Western army. In referring to the defeats of that army, he said he believed Bragg did the very best he knew how. He was educated in a school which compelled a man to step about twenty-eight inches and in case he stepped twenty-nine, he was guilty of a crime. He was raised in an old fogy school, and the age was too progressive for him. He had never been able to catch up and keep pace with the times, and yet, said he, the President had k

SPECIAL NOTICES

Providence's Photograph Rooms, corner Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Providence would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1865.

☞ Correspondence on matters of public interest is solicited and will be thankfully received from our friends in all parts of the country, when accompanied by responsible names. More especially whatever relates to the discovery and production of oil, the development of oil lands and reliable oil intelligence in general, will be acceptable and is desired. Events of local interest mechanical and agricultural results inventions and improvements of every description, cookery and briefly described, are solicited. To secure attention, communications should be brief, entirely reliable, and sent as promptly as possible.

Letters concerning the business department of the newspaper or printing office should be addressed to the Business Manager. Communications designed for the paper should be addressed to The Editor.

The Good that Will Come of It.

As the direct design, ostensibly contemplated in the President's meeting with the rebel commissioners, has been announced to be a total failure, it may be interesting to notice the effect that has been produced on the public mind. The small class of persons, who had any misgivings about the President's firmness, are gratified to know that he did not, in any measure, recede from the position which he has all along consistently maintained. Those who, through a sanguine temperament, were very hopeful of speedy peace from the effort, have been disappointed. Yet, they are glad that the effort was made. The issue has not alarmed a single man. As the war was not of our seeking, but has been prosecuted, under the impulse of a true patriotism, for the maintenance of the Union, our people and our government are, as they have been from the beginning, ready to close it when it shall appear to have accomplished the end for which they fight. The abandonment of the rebellion is the way to peace. That has been the position of the Government, and the late interview has shown that this is the position still, without the shadow of a probability that it will be changed. We incline to the opinion that the issues of the late meeting are not yet fully developed. It is no new thing, in diplomacy, to raise difficulties on the threshold. The rebel leaders, even in their days of loyalty, were never remarkable for the modesty of their political demands. However much they got, they always wanted more, according to the Oliver Twist philosophy. Our President, placable but firm, is the right sort of a negotiator to carry on the business with them; and we augur favorably of the issue, they have learned in their late interview with him. The rebels have been led, by their deceptive press, to believe that we were ready to sacrifice every principle involved in the contest for the sake of peace. This illusion has been dissipated by this meeting, and we hope they will profit by the information and be led into what they have strangely fallen. They will have been furnished for them materials of reflection, in the kind, firm policy of the Government, enforced by the vigorous and successful movements of our armies, that may lead them to enter the only way of peace—the abandonment of the rebellion, by laying down their arms and returning to their duty as good and loyal citizens.

Expectations to be Given Up.

The lingering expectation which some are disposed to cling to, and which has been stimulated by certain leading journals, that peace is to be established by the negotiations at Fortress Monroe, which have been represented as only suspended to report progress, has fallen, be given up. There is at present no prospect of the kind; and the voice of wisdom admonishes to blows, harder and faster, as the easiest and speediest method of obtaining peace.

This is not the only expectation to be given up, but there is another equally mischievous.

We mean that which many have been nursing and have thus half convinced themselves that the draft will be postponed. We admit that many good reasons exist why, in view of the manner in which the Provost Marshal General has thrown almost every conceivable obstacle in the way of the draft, the people, the effect of the peace rumors, and the uncertainty and confusion attending the matter, since the call was issued, more time should be given. But there does not seem to be the slightest ground for expecting it will be given, or that the draft will not proceed on the 15th inst. This view should be the accepted one, whether to stimulate exertion to raise bounty money, or an appeal for a postponement. Nothing will come of inaction; and it would seem that if anything could produce action in either direction, the impending draft would do it.

It is folly, however, to suppose that filled arms will secure either postponement or fill quotas. Nor is there any certainty that anything at this late day, and after what has occurred, of which the people are capable, could accomplish either.

New Enrollment Act.

The action of the Senate in striking from the New Enrollment Bill the provision under which agents from the Northern States could enlist negroes in the seceded States, is not only important in itself, but amounts to an indorsement of Stanton's views on the subject which at the time they were given were not well received. Another important feature of the new bill is, that which authorizes persons liable to be drafted to be put in as substitutes, the opposite rule having done more than all else for bounty-jumping and desertion. The bill, which is still in the Senate, promises to be all the better for the experience under the old. If it would give us a new Provost Marshal General the worst of all defects would be remedied.

Not Explained.

One thing connected with the Peace Conference is explained in no account that we have seen. How did Mr. Blair happen to go to Richmond, and what representations did he make whereby the conference was brought about? The inference is clear that something was expected, on both sides, that has not been realized. That expectation seems to have been created by Mr. Blair, and it was done either through a misunderstanding or perversion of the facts. It is evident that both sides were disappointed, or the meeting would never have taken place. The question is—how did it happen? Did Mr. Blair exceed his powers, or did one side or both recede from the line originally occupied?

Important Military Movement.

All the boats at Cincinnati that could be made serviceable to the Government have been taken up for special service, and Southern ports placed aboard. Their destination would, it was thought, first be to the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, and ultimately to the lower waters of the Mississippi. All the boats at Cairo were taken up last week for a similar service. An important military movement is unquestionably on foot.

When the late rains commenced all the divisions of Sherman's army in and around Savannah were under marching orders to move immediately across the Savannah river, toward Hardeeville and Purisburg. All but one division did move, but, after marching eight or nine miles, the country was found dangerously flooded, and failing to find camping ground, the larger part of this force, destined to operate on the left, returned to their former camping grounds near the city. The Sanki-hatchie, remained in their positions there. The rain, however, has permitted many boats to ascend the Savannah river thirty or forty miles, and the troops remaining will, we presume, be thrown up into South Carolina in that way, and the march has been resumed under promising auspices.

"Petroleum, Where it is, and What it is."—The article with this title, under the head of "Oil Intelligence," in our columns this morning, will be read with interest. The writer has started a theory, and advanced arguments in support of it, well calculated to arrest the attention of the intelligent reader, more especially of those interested in the oil development.

A Hard Task.—The rebel press is engaged explaining why Fort Fisher fell. This is rendered all the more difficult and unpleasant on account of the boastful rejoicing they indulged in over the failure of the first attempt under Butler. It is evident that the Southern press as a general thing, does not perceive the blessings in disguise which the Richmond papers saw in the loss of that stronghold.

Specie and Currency.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Whether we are to have war or peace, it is equally certain that we must have money, and money that commands and ought to command the confidence of the community. Further, to keep in active and healthy operation the immense industry of the country in all its public and private diversities, to enable the public and private citizens to discharge the immense pecuniary responsibilities now resting upon them, and which must inevitably yet be incurred, will require a large volume of it.

I not unfrequently hear it asserted that the great premium on gold and silver is caused by the redundancy of currency, and that the remedy is to compel the reduction of the currency to a given proportion to the specie in the country.

That the great exportation of gold and silver the diminished receipts from the mines, gained with the increase of currency, demanded by the rebellion, has disturbed the usual ratio between specie and currency, is undoubtedly true. What is the remedy is the true question the financial skill of the country is called upon to solve. As preliminary to a remedy, in all cases, whether physical, moral, financial, or medical, it is indispensable to ascertain what is the disease—what is the difficulty to be overcome? In this case the difficulty is plain. The proportion between the specie in the country and the paper money in circulation is not, *in the estimation of the people generally*, such as to give them the most unbounding confidence in the soundness of our circulation. Gold, silver, and even copper, have disappeared in the ordinary transactions of life. A set of gamblers in the city of New York, partly for private gain, and partly in the interest of the rebellion, in hopes of overthrowing our financial system, have been for two years past, and still are engaged in gambling in gold and silver, chiefly in gold. For a long time their operations excited little or no attention in the country. People laughed at the ups and downs, as they had been accustomed to do at the ups and downs in the Stock Market, in the hands of the same set of gamblers. In neither case, however, were the people generally aware that the men, divided—in the slang of the gambling market—into bulls and bears, who made so much noise and clatter in Wall street, like a farmer's boy with two tin kettles, trying to stop a runaway team, were, in fact, fattening, to whom it might concern, did not own a particle of the article they were so actively dealing in. The bulls and bears, in Wall street, as in those of any other stocks who relies upon the dividends to meet his expenditures, knows very well that the fluctuations, for a long time, of the gambling board to fifty per cent., or the bulls loss them up to 130 per cent., his dividends will not be affected, or if affected, only to a small amount. In other words, he knows that the intrinsic value of his property, as a permanent investment is not effected by any such gambling operations.

On the subject of gold and silver rests the public pulse is enormously sensitive. Some years since certain leading men took unwearied pains to and made it one of the issues of the party that this was a hard money government, and that by the constitution nothing but gold and silver would be used in the fabrication of money, that any other kind was but the representation of these precious metals, and was of no value whatever, unless exchangeable for them at the will of the holder. That and the kindred idea of a confederacy of States, dissolvable at the will of any State, were the elements of the creed of a great party. The one has led to this rebellion in an attempt to apply it practically. The other is sought to be made subservient to accomplishing the same end.

This delusion, for it is as much a delusion as the other, is much wider spread, and deeper sunk in the public mind, because it presented itself under the form of a principle. The enormous amount of party legislation passed in its interest in order to fill with it every conceivable crevice in the Sahara will never suffice. As all ears cannot be educated in the occult mysteries of finance, any more than the elementary principles of music, so no system of popular legislation, sound or false requires the legislator to adapt his enactments to the feelings of the public on the subject, and not to any perfection of knowledge at war with public sentiment.

What the public require, and consequently what the legislation of the country requires, is a better infusion of the precious metals in our money. This can be effected in one of two ways. Gold and silver can be made plenty in the country, or by decreasing the paper circulation. I can see no other mode. Which shall it be?

If you publish this I will examine the matter further. STATISTICUS

Land Grants.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

The Committee of Education of the Senate have reported a bill repealing the act of 1863, granting the proceeds of the land to the State Agricultural College. The Judiciary Committee are in favor of the repeal, adding the lands in six parishes, one of which is to go to our Western University. It is hardly probable or possible that a bill can be passed ignoring our county. Our Senators and Representatives will not allow that institution in all other parts of the State shall be enriched at the expense of Pittsburgh, Philadelphia is to have its part, and Harrisburg, which is the seat.

The lands are to be appropriated for the promotion of industrial pursuits. It is well known that the agricultural interests of the cities. Such is the case throughout Europe and in our own country. Harvard is virtually in Boston, Yale in New Haven, Columbia, and the University of Geneva located next to the centres of population. Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville, and nearly all of the other cities have their agricultural institutions whose usefulness is but strengthened by their location. The money to support such institutions is furnished by the U. S. Pittsburgh is giving hundreds of thousands, both by private gage and endowment, for educational purposes. In Pittsburgh, the centre of the State, and in the gaining form must and do come to acquire a knowledge of applied science. Here is the machinery there is the manufactories, and here is the world. All this is eminently true of Pittsburgh. See what has been done for the Observatory, in behalf of the University, and for the endowment of Professors in Chemistry, in Astronomy, and other departments. Besides the men of most eminent attainments, as well as those of practical skill, are to be found in our city. Here their business and their tastes bring them into association with literary institutions of all kinds, and are gratified with them, and their services can easily be secured for their best promotion.

Every improvement within Pittsburgh will favor such an institution; the library as contemplated, every man of eminent learning who may be added to the various departments, private or public or private cabinets, while by its proximity and efforts a new character will be given to the city, and the benefit be mutual and lasting.

It is not well that what was designed for the public good should be used for the benefit of a single locality. The land grant of 1863, if it should be perverted to the narrower use of building up certain interests and sections in the State, would be virtually a violation of the eminently *Christian* in its character, by its very Charter it is prohibited to exercise sectarian, but the either student or professor. The same principle of religious belief is not tolerated in several of the institutions likely to receive a share of the land. The University has no church interests to fall back upon, and can, therefore, with a unity in its behalf, only refer to its advantageous situation, its history, its present success, and its hopeful prospects.

General Intelligence.

The amateur performances of Hamlet in Cincinnati, in behalf of the families of soldiers, was a "complete success." Lieutenant Governor Anderson, who took the part of Hamlet, seems to have done well, while the other parts were rendered creditably.

Hon. Thomas H. Whitestone, a member of the Ohio State Senate, was among the victims of the late accident on the Nashville railroad.

The Bermuda *Advocate* says that the bold and brave Captain Braine, of the Confederate navy, whom the British authorities were so prompt in setting at liberty, has ramosed from the Bermudas, after victimizing merchants, moneychangers, and others to the amount of several hundred pounds.

The premonitory symptoms of the disease of which Edward Everett died, manifested themselves sometime since. He has long been almost entirely unable to sleep, and his only relief was to get up in the night and read.

Dispatches from a high authority have been received in New York from Washington, stating, in terms of the most positive character, that Stephens, Hunter and Campbell did *not* stipulate that independence should be a *sine qua non* of recognition. This is a flat contradiction of the semi-official outgivings of the Washington *Chronicle*, and serves to keep the public mind more and more in a state of distraction. It cannot be denied that there is still a lingering hope that the conference, abortive as it has been represented, will nevertheless prove the entering wedge of peace.

One of the escaped correspondents gives in his rebel prison experience the following: The daily rations are commeroms, and at the time when two thousand had been admitted to the hospitals, over one thousand had died. About twenty per cent. of all in the prison in sixty days. Some were found dead about the yard in the morning, others were found actually starved to death. Others, for want of food, became insensible, and would lie down apparently in convulsions of which was going on about them; others became insane. One man, a printer by profession—quite intelligent and of good address—asked me to appoint him to assist in the hospitals. He said that the prison rations were insufficient, and that he was already starving. The applications for situations were more than a hundred, and there were no vacancies. I supplied his immediate hunger, but in a few days saw him in the hospital a raving maniac.

An oleaginous joke.—President Lincoln attended Bishop Simpson's lecture on our "National Conflict," the other night. The Bishop's lecture marks down the discovery of anthracite coal, the invention of the telegraph, improvements in ordnance, and many other cold things, as special providences designed by deity to help us through the "National Conflict," foreseen and prepared for by him. After the Bishop was through, Mr. Lincoln walked up, and in homely and addressed him thus: "Bishop, that was a good lecture—a very good lecture; but one thing you omitted. Among all your special providences, you never once struck oil." There was silence in the audience for the space of five seconds, and then an oleaginous smile broke over the Bishop's countenance.—*Wash. Corr. Indianapolis Journal.*

OIL INTELLIGENCE.

"Petroleum, Where it is and What it is."

Martinsville, Ohio, Feb. 6.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

I have read with much interest an article, apparently editorial, in your issue of February 1st, headed "Petroleum, where it is and what it is." That article contains much which I think is erroneous, and much that is true, and looking more nearly in the right direction for the origin of this important production of the earth, than anything I have elsewhere seen published on the subject, from the fancies in the *Atlantic Monthly*, to the crude ideas which we find in many periodicals of less scientific pretensions. Some of the statements you give for facts touching the topographical basin having its centre about Pittsburgh, I think very erroneous, and calculated to mislead the publicas to the localities of the oil deposits.

You will pardon me if I regard the topography of the country even correctly represented, as having of itself little to do with the locality of oil. It originates and exists in the rocky structure of this portion of the earth's crust, and its origin and locality depend upon the position and mineralogical character of that alone.

I propose to give you my own views on the subject, hoping that, if not wholly sustained by the facts developed in future, I may at least be able to throw some light on the subject—to point out certain marks of value to investigators and collators of facts, for on these alone should all theories worthy of the least regard rest.

I may premise that I am not an oil speculator, having never been interested pecuniarly in the business; but the geology of our coal field and its underlying rocks, has been a matter of deep interesting study for many thirty years, during the aid of the observations of others and by extensive personal examinations, and in the light of these examinations I can see no difficulty even without "treading upon the verge of human knowledge," in pointing out a source for the immense oil deposits of this basin and accounting for many of the phenomena attending them.

It is a well known geological fact, that our coal field is underlaid—enclosed as in an outer basin, first, by a stratum of conglomerate rock, one hundred feet in thickness, and then, by a series of strata of fine grained sandstone about three hundred and fifty feet in thickness, and thirdly a stratum of "black" or "bituminous" shale about two hundred and fifty feet in thickness. These measurements will apply only approximately, to all localities; being sometimes somewhat over or under what I have given. Beneath this "bituminous shale" we have the great oil and lime stone deposites. Such is Sandusky, Dayton, Cincinnati, Louisville, &c., and which constitutes the only rock over so large a portion of Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky, and has a thickness of 1,000 feet or more. Each of the first named, cropping out beyond the verge of the coal field proper, occupy successively downwards, a larger breadth of territory than the one preceding it. Consequently the territory of the "bituminous shale" greatly exceeds that of the coal field, the bottom of which is geologically five hundred and fifty feet below the surface. This stratum of shale crops out on the shore of Lake Erie from near Sandusky Bay into the State of New York, and having less dip there than further towards the interior of the basin, it passes under the Lake and into Canada. It may be seen at the crossing of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad over the Huron river at Monroeville,—ought to be seen on the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne Railroad, in the deep cut between Mansfield and Bucyrus. The city of Columbus stands upon its western limit, and it crosses the Ohio river into Kentucky between Portsmouth and Maysville. This bituminous shale at its exposed surfaces presents few of its real characteristics. The bleaching process of the atmosphere has deprived it of its real color, and much of its more volatile constituents have been evaporated; but by opening into it in almost any direction, it will be found of a brownish black color, emitting an odor of bitumen on being rubbed or slightly heated, and will flame when placed upon the fire. The proportion of bituminous matter it contains may vary somewhat in different localities. The specimens I experimented upon many years ago, were procured by myself in the bed of Tinker's Creek, where the C. & P. R. R. now crosses that stream over the high bridge east of Newburgh, Cuyahoga county, Ohio, and also on a branch of the Rocky River, a few miles east ward of the same place. These specimens lost *one eighth* of their weight by subjection to the fire, while the pieces retained their original size and shape.

Here then we have in this immense bed of bituminous shale, 250 feet thick, and underlying a portion of the State of New York, a large part of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee, all of West Virginia and a part of Virginia, a source of petroleum and natural gas, giving a supply of petroleum far beyond anything we have yet conceived, and to which all the facts yet brought to my knowledge point as its origin. Dipping with the overlying strata, according to the best data yet obtained, at the rate of a little over thirty-seven feet to the mile, towards the centre of the basin, somewhere between the Ohio river and the foot of the Canadian lakes, and in the neighborhood of the centre of the basin attain a depth of probably 6,000 or 7,000 feet beneath the surface, and possibly more. At Parkersburg its upper surface can hardly be less than 3,000 feet lower than the Ohio river, at which distance from the surface the earth we would have at its lower surface, according to the progressive increase of heat towards the centre, a temperature of about 250° of F. Nearer the centre of the basin it would be proportionately increased, and the slow distillation of oil and gas would take place from it. And as these substances were evolved, the oil would be driven by the immense expansive pressure of the gas, and by its affinity for carbon, to the surface. This movement of the oil by the pressure of its expansive associate would of course be upward and laterally, along the planes of stratification,—because it would be in these directions alone it would find vent. But as the overlying strata are, in most places, sufficiently impervious to bear an enormous pressure without any perceptible leak, as is proven by their containing the gases of coal, often collected in percolations made for oil, the movement of oil and gas would approach the surface in the direction of the dip, only in close proximity extended to permit its passage in that direction. And on the other hand it might be driven along to more open seams of the stratification to long distances from where the heat of the earth was sufficient for its distillation, and then come to the surface in small quantities where a fissure extending in that direction was reached; and it might all along its line of movement be deposited in such fissures and caverns as lay in its course. These deposits would almost certainly be accompanied by gas more or less compressed, and by means of which we have the flowing wells, when a tributary or seam connecting with one of these deposits was reached by the implements of the borer.

A corroboration of these views is found in the facts furnished by the Western Virginia oil district. There the oil is accompanied by gas, being driven to the surface in greater or less quantity, all along that rupture of the upper strata of the earth, extending across the counties of Pleasants, Wood, Ritchie and Wirt, (and possibly in both directions much further known as the "Burning Springs" and which furnishes caverns for its deposit, and fissures by which it reaches the surface; and along which more or less oil is found in all depths. This region I have not visited since the winter of 1860 and 1861, when I traversed on foot nearly the whole length of the "break" from the Ohio river to the Burning Spring. Never having heard of it before, I was much interested in it, being the first rupture of the kind I had ever seen or heard of in all this coal field. It appeared to me then rather as a contraction or crumpling together of the upper crust, than as an "upheaval," as I have sometimes lately seen it represented by newspaper correspondents. I was confirmed in this idea when I subsequently learned, on reaching Parkersburg, that there existed a few miles to the westward, a corresponding vertical fissure of a very remarkable character, filled with a solid crystalized bitumen, (of which I obtained specimens,) the product doubtless having the same origin as the oil. The whole phenomena was identical with what I had observed on lake plain in large exposures of heavy field ice—for instance on Green Bay when solidly frozen over; and which I did not doubt would be the effect of contraction and expansion caused by varying temperature.

If the foregoing views are correct, it is, I think, reasonable to expect Petroleum will be found in greater or less quantities throughout the whole area occupied by the bituminous shale, governed only by the fissures furnished as depots, the openings between them and the source of supply, and the passages exceeding towards the surface of the earth, permitting it to approach within striking distance of the explorer.

It is not claimed the theory I have presented is wholly original with myself, but it is believed similar views are entertained by many who are conversant with the geological structure of the region over which Petroleum is found in the valley of the Ohio. My only object is the search for and propogation of truth; and if any of your readers are in possession of facts which will throw further light upon the subject, even if they controvert the views here given, I hope they will not fail to perform a duty they owe to the world by stating them fully. C. M.

Armstrong County Oil Region.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

A gentleman of intelligence, who has just returned from a visit to the oil regions of Mahoning, Pine and Cowanshannock creeks, in Armstrong county, speaks in the highest terms of the prospects of the oil business on the above named creeks. On the Pine creek, surface indications of oil are easily discernable; and, in fact the same may truthfully be said of each of those streams—the Cowanshannock, Mahoning, Pine creek and Scrub Grass. Mr. Laughlin has his engine on the ground, we are informed, at or near the mouth of the last named creek, ready to commence active and vigorous drilling as soon as Spring opens up. We are also informed by this gentleman that different companies propose operating on Pine creek the coming season; and that a company from Mercer county have leased and bought over two thousand acres of land located on Pine and Cowanshannock creeks, to be developed both as oil and coal lands, and as their lands are all located so near to the Allegheny river and the Allegheny Valley Railroad, now being rapidly extended to the mouth of Mahoning creek, no doubt other valuable minerals will thus be brought, by near access to market, into active demand. At Ore Hill Furnace a company, with commendable energy, that will insure success, are reopening a salt well which the "oldest inhabitant" says was abandoned many years ago on account of the oil which often came to the surface mingled with the salt water, and finally the salt enterprise was discontinued for this reason. I can see no good reason why this may not become one of the greatest oil producing counties in the State.

Kittanning, Pa., Feb. 6, 1865. R.

Paris Fashions and Fashionable Life.

Paris, January 20, 1865.

The first grand Court ball of the season came off at the Tuileries on the 11th inst., and assembled under the Imperial roof three thousand of the rank and fashion of the capital, hitherto scattered throughout the country during their best to enjoy country life at their several chateaux. The invitations had been limited to that number, which proved a most favorable circumstance to ladies' toilettes, allowing their ample skirts to move about the handsome room without leaving in every direction fragments of laces and other fragile *debris*, marking the ruthless destruction caused by those swords and spurs, the latter, alas, too often worn by the fairer half of the guests. This was the ball was pronounced as usually brilliant, which these entertainments always are, aided by lustres and girandoles and exotic plants and flowers, artistically arranged about the magnificent reception rooms, but it was also an enjoyable ball, which is not of quite so frequent occurrence in the large social balls at the Tuileries. Ladies, who had planned their toilettes destined for the occasion, were close to a week off and disappointed, and consequently "pleased with themselves, with all the world were pleased,"—no slight adjunct, let me assure you, to the success of a pretty face or a pretty dress. But the admired of all beholders, the dazzling queen of the night, was the Imperial hostess herself, whose toilette and brilliant appearance has been the theme of conversation ever since. A lady friend who was presented that evening assured me that after gazing at her for a few minutes, the eye became absolutely without vision, and the chandeliers and lights seemed suddenly to have gone out, so overpowering was the effect of the mass of diamonds and gems with which the Empress' dress was covered.

Her skirt was composed of three, I will attempt to describe, for the amusement of your fair readers. It was composed of a light gauzy tissue of white silver bullion and gold, "and the words" of the color, the thin material being disposed at the lower part of the skirt in vapory folds, giving a second like appearance to the bullion and gold which were placed here and there variegated strips of various shades, without leaves. The body of the dress was made entirely of diamonds, *en tablier*, entirely composed of diamonds, forming a brilliant fringe, amidst which hung suspended three magnificent bunches of great beauty, to correspond encircled the neck, the effect being carried on above by a magnificent tiara of emeralds and diamonds, placed in the front of the head, while streams of diamonds fell among the curls at the back. But the most novel and dazzling portion of the toilette consisted in a girdle of the same precious gems, worn close to the waist, but hanging slightly below it, over the tunic, something in the same style as we may have seen in pictures of the costumes of the middle ages, or in those of noble Venetian dames!

No one can give an idea of the brilliancy and effect of this arrangement, and of the dazzling *tout ensemble* of the Empress' appearance, as she moved through the various saloons and rooms, bowing graciously, and as is her wont, having a sweet smile and word for every one, which, by the way, is not always the case, for the shade is in this instance no figure of speech, but the strict actuality.

Only a very few—appeared without crinolines. Mme. de Persigny was one of these innovators. Her dress was of a brownish hue, spangled with gilt leaves, more singular than pretty, and received by handsome and artistic ornaments in gold. Mme. de Gallifet was chiefly distinguishable for the simplicity and neatness of her toilette, which was also supported the *Empire coiffure*, of which I have spoken to you in a former letter, and a sort of gauzy turban, fastened with a gold fillet, and ornamented with a single white feather. Ladies have not visited since the winter of 1860 and 1861, when I traversed on foot nearly the whole length of the famous "break" from the river to the Burning Spring. Never having heard of it before, I was much interested in it, being the first rupture of the kind I had ever seen or heard of in all this coal field. It appeared to me then rather as a contraction or crumpling together of the upper crust, than as an "upheaval," as I have sometimes lately seen it represented by newspaper correspondents. I was confirmed in this idea when I subsequently learned, on reaching Parkersburg, that there existed a few miles to the westward, a corresponding vertical fissure of a very remarkable character, filled with a solid crystalized bitumen, (of which I obtained specimens,) the product doubtless having the same origin as the oil. The whole phenomena was identical with what I had observed on lake plain in large exposures of heavy field ice—for instance on Green Bay when solidly frozen over; and which I did not doubt would be the effect of contraction and expansion caused by varying temperature.

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Union Feeling in Georgia.

The Savannah correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* writes as follows:

I have never attended a series of peace resolutions, adopted by the meeting of citizens in Savannah, shortly after the Union occupation, was written by a gentleman holding a Colonel's commission, on Gov. Joe Brown's personal staff. It is not assuming too much to say that the resolutions reflected, to some extent, the opinions and views of the Governor himself, in this crisis. The resolutions were passed by a larger number of the citizens of Savannah than there were votes cast at the last municipal election in this city. Many of the leading men of Savannah did not hesitate to say that they refused to vote because they refrained from affixing their names, because they did not wish to say directly and publicly endorse the movements and views of the Governor's army. The executive men of the meeting sent two men, capable of fighting their way through the Augusta and Macon, with copies of the resolutions, and a long printed letter to Governor Brown, asking his endorsement of their action, and his executive assistance for the reorganization of the State, and its return to the Union. I have this from the most undoubted authority, or I should not deem it worthy of a place in this letter.

Governor Brown is a politician and an ambitious man; he hates Jeff. Davis with the vigor of a strong, positive nature, he knows that Georgia is completely whipped, and that the Confederacy is on the eve of ascension; and he does not propose to be the last to seek favor at the hands of the triumphant officials of this nation. If the South is to be recovered to the Union, he prefers that Georgia be the pioneer state in the movement, and Gov. Brown the pioneer man. There are under-currents at work in the South, of which no symptom has been given to the Northern public. Little more grape and canister, and they will find their way to the surface with the rush of an artesian spring.

The Boston *Post* says the army salutation in Savannah is, "May your shad-on never grow less." Now the fact is, I have not heard of or seen the "sogers" of that name since I have been in Savannah. There are plenty of shad in the river, but the nets are all worn out and the fishermen in the rebel army.

Minister's Salaries.

The following, from the *Presbyterian Banner*, of this week, contains a timely suggestion:

We notice that a great many of our churches are supplementing the salaries of their pastors, by donations of money and other things. This is highly commendable and we hope that many pastors who have not yet been the recipients of such favors, will be remembered at no distant day. Only in this way can congregations which have not supported their pastors in a manner corresponding with the increased cost of living, make amends for the delinquencies of the past.

But this is not enough; relief of this kind is only temporary. The old evil still remains, the minister is still without adequate permanent support. This state of things should not continue. The pastor is suffering, and the congregation will eventually suffer. Make up for the deficiencies of the past by these spontaneous expressions of esteem. But at the same time be certain to make provision for the future by making such a permanent addition to the salary as will relieve the pastor of all anxiety, and also secure a blessing to the people.

From Coburg it is stated that Count Sepel, minister and secretary to the reigning Duke, and who is eighty years of age, is about to be married to a young lady who has seen but sixteen summers.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

Interpreter for the Courts of Allegheny County.

In the House of Representatives on the 1st inst., Mr. Barr, from the Judiciary Committee, read the following "Act supplementary to an Act relating to the office of Interpreter for the Several Courts in Allegheny County." Be it enacted, &c., "That the interpreter of the German and French languages for the several courts in Allegheny county, be, and is hereby entitled to receive for his services as said interpreter, the sum of three dollars per day during the time of the sessions for jury trials of the criminal courts of said county, to be paid by the county of Allegheny, and in every case in which said interpreter shall be called, the party calling him shall be required to pay to the said county of Allegheny the sum of three dollars, and to be taxed and recovered as costs are now taxable and recoverable in civil and criminal courts."

Borough of Manchester to Borrow Money.

Mr. Negley, from the Committee on Judiciary, on the 1st inst., read a supplement to an "Act to authorize the borough of Manchester in the county of Allegheny, to borrow money," as follows:

"That the act authorizing the borough of Manchester to borrow money, approved the 18th day of March, A. D. 1864, be and it is hereby amended so as to authorize and require the said borough to pay all State, United States and municipal taxes that may hereafter be assessed upon the bonds issued under the act to which this is a supplement."

New Internal Revenue Bill.

The amendatory Internal Revenue bill, reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, by Mr. Morrill, makes many changes in the details of the present law. Among other things, it provides that in all sales of spirits hereafter made, a gallon shall be taken to be a gallon of first-proof, according to the standard set forth and declared for the inspection and gauging of spirits throughout the United States.

Brandy distilled from grapes is to pay a duty of $2 instead of twenty-five cents a gallon, and distilled from apples and peaches one dollar and fifty cents a gallon.

Tobacco, snuff and cigars, whether domestic or imported, may be transferred without payment of duty from bonded warehouses, to be taken out on payment of duty.

All manufactured tobacco, snuff or cigars is required, before removal for consumption, to be inspected and weighed, and a stamp is to be affixed upon the box or other package, in the manner the proper officer may direct. Commissioner. All cigars are to be packed in boxes, and all manufactured tobacco, snuff and cigars, whether domestic or imported, which shall be sold or offered for sale in the hands of the manufacturer and importer, except in a bonded warehouse, without being inspected, shall be forfeited.

The bill proposes to amend section ninety-nine of the present law, under the head of "brokers," by striking out the words "gold and silver bullion and coin," and the words "or all contracts for such sales," and inserting in lieu thereof the words, "upon any sales or contracts for the sale of gold and silver bullion and coin," and the words "or one-tenth of one per centum on the amount of such sales or contracts."

In case any tax is assessed on persons at home or abroad, five per centum on the excess over six hundred dollars, and ten per centum on the excess over eight hundred dollars.

On any loan of money, or any advance of money on security, whether represented by note or otherwise, for every hundred dollars or fractional part, a stamp duty of two cents is required.

On all cotton on which no duty has been levied and collected, and which is not exempted by law, a duty of six cents a pound until July 1, 1866, and on and after that date, five cents, payable in coin.

In addition to the duties imposed in section ninety-four of the present law, there shall be assessed and paid on all articles, wares, and merchandise, except as hereinafter provided, an increase of one-fifth, or twenty per centum; and to apply to all this provision, illuminating oil, refined, and naptha, benzine and benzole, paper of all descriptions, printed books, and all publications, except blanks, and similar publications, cotton manufactures, manufactured tobacco, snuff, cigars, cigarettes, and cheroots.

The ninety-fourth section, from which the articles above named are excepted in the proposed amendment, includes all crudities, coals, mineral coals, lard oil, gas made of coal, spirits of turpentine, ground coffee, ground pepper, pimento, molasses from sugar cane, syrup of sugarcane, squirts, vanilla, cinnamon, cassia, amerellas, parasols, gold-foil, soap, preserved pickles, photographs, repairs of engines, mills of yankee shape, building, and furniture, pig and other kinds of iron, rivets, steel, steam-engines, copper, skins, leather, wines and liquors, clothing, fancy articles, and all manufactures of cotton, diamonds and other precious stones, bullion in dump, ingot, bar, or otherwise, and other articles not enumerated.

The bill proposes a duty on petroleum of six cents a gallon. This, before it is removed, is required to be inspected.

No firm shall employ others to manufacture tobacco, snuff, or cigars without first obtaining a special permit.

The amendatory internal revenue act is to go into effect from and after the 1st of April next.

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The Daily Commercial

Our Advertising Terms--A Change.

The following are the sole terms on which new advertisements will be inserted in the COMMERCIAL from this date. Existing contracts will be carried out as previously agreed to:

TWO CENTS a line each time for solid advertisements, and the same rate for the space occupied by displayed advertisements.

TWENTY CENTS a line each time for leaded notices under Local or City head.

No advertisement inserted for less than twenty-five cents a time.

BELLS BY NIGHT.

'Tis Sabbath eve: from the old kirk tower
Merrily chimes the bells by night;
The organ peals with a thrilling power.
And the windows glow with holy light—
Merrily chime the bells by night.

Year by year to the pilgrim throng,
Warningly speak the bells by night:
"Life is short, eternity's long;
Children and darkness walketh to light,"—
Warningly say the bells by night.

Over the grave of the parted pain
Solemnly rolls a dirge by night:
"The good are gathered like ripened grain—
Why should we sorrow when angels delight?"
Solemnly echo the bells by night.

Love do I list to a mother's ball
That wonderly teaches writers to-night!
O! waning life the pulsations tell;
And many a legend does memory recite,
That is *wrongfully* writing my heart to-night!

J. W. MONTGOMERY.

CITY MATTERS.

☞ For additional local see first page.

NIGHT POLICE APPOINTMENTS.—Following is an official list of the new night police recently appointed for the ensuing year:

Captain—William Reed.
First Lieutenant—Silas Willmott.
Second Lieutenant—Jno. Maguire.
Third Lieutenant—Wm. J. Wilson.
Fourth Lieutenant—Geo. Hill.
Watchmen—Francis Foultz, Wm. Alexander, Jno. Mutherron, Thos. Graham, Samuel Ward, Peter Downer, Pat. McFarren, Thos. Burnison, Dennis Lawton, Jno. Hood, James McAllister, Myers Barner, Morris Wilkie, Jno. Glenn, Hugh Wallace, Daniel Day, Jno. Kentz, Francis Markley, Jas. Kennedy, Jno. Mcgrady, J. W. McElvaine, Saml. Montgomery, Jos. Gormley, Wm. J. Clerg, Pat. McAllister, Matt. Gillespie, David Bennett, Robert Grimes, Henry Thomas, Jas. Riley, Peter Murphy, Geo. Burkhart, Geo Stevener, Wm. O. Johns, Chas. Havis, A. J. Grimes, David Eicher, Jos. H Stevens, James McKeever, Thos. Barnin, Laurence Dowers.
Substitutes—M. J. Murphy, Wm. Billings, Wm. Potter, Pat. Devine, Francis Hanlin, William Warren.

BOLD THIEF.—Mayor Lowry had before him yesterday Joseph Magoe, on two charges of larceny. It appears that Magee, who is a native of Baltimore, arrived in this city on Tuesday evening, and not being possessed of an extra supply of "change," concluded to make a raise. He walked back to the freight platform, and into the office of Adams Express Company, where he selected a small box containing medicines. In order to better conceal his plunder, he took an overcoat belonging to one of the employees, which he carefully wrapped around the box, and started off. Mr. M. Enright had been watching him for some time, and after permitting him to go far enough to develop his intentions fully, seized him by the shoulder, and held him until the watchman came, when he was taken to the lockup. He was committed to jail for trial.

SCAMP ARRESTED.—Mayor Lowry received a dispatch on Tuesday night from Cincinnati, announcing the arrest, in that city, of John Cash. It will be remembered that Cash, by representing himself to be a soldier, named Huss, succeeded in obtaining fifty dollars from a tavern Keeper in the Fifth ward, which had been left to his charge. The Mayor as soon as the fraud was made known, dispatched Chief o' Police Long, to Cincinnati, where the fellow resides, and as stated, was apprized of his arrest. He will be brought here for trial.

MESSRS. H. & F. BLANDY, of Newark and Zanesville, Ohio, who advertise their Patent Portable Steam Engines and Portable Steam Sawmills in our columns to-day, enjoy a high reputation as builders and improvers of the Portable Steam Engine, and are, we believe, the largest manufacturers in the United States. They must be pretty well known among our forwarders, as quite a large number pass through our city yearly to the East and North. Building a peculiar engine, they offer only an honorable competition to their fellow builders of this class of machinery in the market, in which they seem to be abundantly successful.

THE DRAFT.—Our special telegraph dispatch from Harrisburgh states that the time for recruiting and crediting new organizations has been extended to the fifteenth of February, the day on which the draft is ordered to take place. Our ward and township Committees have therefore sometime left them in which to fill up their quotas, and it is to be presumed that Allegheny county, which has always been among the foremost to respond to the calls of the Government, will not be behind in this instance.

MOSS. DE LONG'S grand Juvenile Exhibition will take place this Thursday evening at Masonic Hall. This entertainment, as everyone knows, needs merely the simple announcement to fill the hall to overflowing, therefore, we would advise you to go early in order to obtain seats. The orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Teorge, is one of the best, and the pupils of Mons. De Long need no mention here. Tickets can be had at the music stores and at the door.

Foreign Gossip.

A robbery was recently committed in the house of a miner in France, when the thieves carried off five imperial quarts of half and half—gold and silver.

The Spanish journals state that two young men, sentenced to death for murder, underwent the punishment of the garrotte during the late severe weather at Bonetilla de la Sierra, in the province of Madrid. The Queen had spared the life of one of them, but the quantity of snow which had fallen having interrupted the communications, even by electric telegraph, the order for suspending the execution did not arrive until two days after the sentence was dead.

The London *Orchestra* says:—"Few people in England know that at the season of Epiphany her gracious majesty carries, by deputy, offerings to the altar in memory of the gold, the frankincense, and the myrrh which the kings of the East brought to the stable at Bethlehem, more than eighteen centuries ago. This curious traditionary usage survives to us from the reign of the Stuarts, and is still annually performed at the chapel Royal, St. James's. The ceremony took place at noon on Friday week, when two gentlemen of the household laid the casket containing the Queen's offering on the altar."

The Lyons journals state that a diminutive lady, calling herself the Countess Gayton, has just made her appearance at the Cafe de Paris in that city, where she takes part in the concert by singing English songs. The editor of the *Salut Public*, whom the countess honored with a visit, states that she is 20 years of age, of a good figure, and shorter than General Tom Thumb. He adds that she very intelligent, but that their ignorance of each other's language did not allow him to test her conversational powers.

A Look Into the Future.

In the debate in the House of Representatives on the Niagara Ship Canal, Mr. Littlejohn concluded his speech as follows:

Now, sir, twenty-five or thirty years hence, from the Atlantic to the Pacific will be a continuous tier of States, members of the Union, and over those States will run the iron horse of the Pacific railroad. Members who reside upon the far western coast have also an interest, then, in this highway. The products of Asia wafted over the Pacific ocean, and then by rail, can be shipped upon the waters of Lake Michigan and pass to the Atlantic by this great improvement, and the merchandise of Philadelphia, of Baltimore, of New York, of Boston, and of Portland, will be sent west and over these waters, and will find a way to the coast of the Pacific, and even to China and India for sale and consumption. And not only that, sir, the time is coming, within the next half century, when this republic will dictate laws, not only in the arts and sciences, but in pecuniary matters to the whole world. The moneyed center of the whole world is to be transferred from England to American soil, if we be but true to ourselves and use and develope the resources and advantages bountifully bestowed upon us by nature. England must abandon her lines of communication with her Eastern possessions and become tributary to the lines that we propose to construct between the Atlantic and the Pacific. Her business men and emigrants seeking China and India must cross our continent and pay tribute to our enterprise and the genius of our institutions.

THE last number of the South Bend *Register* contains the valedictory of Hon. Schuyler Colfax, who has sold his interest to Wheeler and Hall, who have long been connected with the office. Mr. Colfax founded the *Register* some twenty years ago, and has retained his interest in it until now, when he occupies one of the most distinguished positions in the country. Mr. Colfax's valedictory is at once graceful and appropriate. The humble beginning, career, rise and present eminence of Speaker Colfax is a striking exemplification of the rewards which our free institutions hold out to young men of capacity, industry and honesty.

WHITE CRAVATS.—The manager of the Bordeanx theatre lately made a new rule, obliging every member of the orchestra to wear a white cravat, under penalty of 5f. for every default. The first fiddle resisted, and when his black cravat was objected to, refused to play. He brought an action for his full salary, but was discomfited, the court ruling in favor of the manager, and deducting not only the fine, but the 15f. for absence without leave.

INTELLIGENCE deemed reliable has reached Washington that a new rebel privateer has left Nassau, heavily armed, to prey upon our commerce. The vessel is known as the Col. Lamb, and report says she is both swift and of stauch build. Her crew is mostly foreign, and numbers nearly 200.

DENTISTRY.

ETHER CHLOROFORM NITROUS OXIDE GAS
IN SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

The use of Chloroform and of Nitrous Oxide, or laughing gas, in all cases attended with danger: but the use of ether, under the observance of certain rules, is so entirely safe, if an opinion founded on 15 or 18 years of close observation and experience, in a practice embracing many thousand cases, can confer a right to judge. Persons are daily, and almost hourly, receiving the benefit of this observation and experience, in operations which in a natural condition would be almost unendurable, but which, by the use of ether, are rendered quite pleasant, and yet there are doubters! Let all such call at 278 Penn street, and they shall be convinced. They will also have an opportunity to see those very beautiful Vulcanite Sets of teeth, fresh at from $10 to $15, far superior to many made elsewhere at $18 to $25. Gold and Silver Sets at proportionate rates. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case.

QUINCY A. SCOTT, Dentist,
278 PENN STREET.

SPECIAL NOTICES

☞ FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Missouri and Massachusetts, residing and permanently stationed by the several Governors thereof, to take Depositions, Acknowledgments, &c., &c., to be used or recorded therein. Office, No. 180 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. jan28:tsa

☞ FOR NEARLY A QUARTER OF A century Madame Vanetian Hair Dye has been extensively used, and in no case has it failed to give entire satisfaction.

The VENETIAN DYE is the best and cheapest in the world. Its price is only Fifty Cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process which renders it immeasurably superior to anything in the shape of a dye now or ever before the people. Being complete in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE you avoid that nasty, dirty appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, as in all other articles has been used: besides, it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock or wash out—one that is as permanent as the hair itself. For sale by Druggists. Price 50 cents. A. I. MATTHEWS, General Agent,
2 Gold street, New York.

Also, Manufacturer of MATTHEWS' ARNICA HAIR GLOSS, the best hair dressing in use. In larger bottles price 50 cents. oc29:1y

JEWELRY.

AMERICAN WATCHES.
ELLERY, BARTLETT,
AND
APPLETON TRACEY MOVEMENTS.
For sale by DUNSEATH & CO.,
no18 No. 56 Fifth St.

HEADQUARTERS
FOR
CLOTHING
AND GENTS'
FURNISHING GOODS,
AT
47 Fifth street,
OPPOSITE THE THEATRE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE;
TO CLOSE OUT
WINTER STOCK.

If you wish to purchase Fashionable Clothing, get up in good style—white and colored cotton shirts; fancy and plain flannel or cassimere Shirts; white or colored Undershirts and Drawers; Gloves of any description; white, mixed or fancy cotton or wool en half hose; Suspenders, Ties, Scarfs; cotton, linen or silk Pocket Handkerchiefs; linen or paper Collars of all descriptions; cotton or Silk Umbrellas; black or white Hats, you will save from twenty to twenty-five per cent. by coming to this Store. Call and examine the largest and best assorted stock in the city, before purchasing elsewhere. If you cannot be suited, you will not be compelled to buy.

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

Bear in mind, that N. GROSSMAYER'S Store, No. 47 Fifth street, is the place, where the best bargains are always to be had. Therefore, be sure and don't fail to give us a call. jan1

CARPETS.

BRUSSELS,
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF ENGLISH TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS AND VELVETS, (directly imported by ourselves,) TOGETHER WITH THE SAME GRADES OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURE.

INGRAINS.
A FULL STOCK, CONSISTING OF THREE-PLIES, EXTRA SUPERFINES, AND THE CHEAPEST CARPET FABRICS MADE.

OIL CLOTHS.
RUGS, WINDOW SHADES, EMBROIDERED AND EMBOSSED PIANO AND TABLE COVERS, BASSOORA, FLOOR MATS, &c., &c. OF THESE—ALTHOUGH AGAIN ADVANCING—AT PRICES RANGING FROM 25 TO 30 PER CENT. LESS THAN THE MANUFACTURERS FALL PRICES AT

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,
23 Fifth street.
de18:1y

W. & C. K. HERRICK,
IMPORTERS OF
STATIONERY,
Fancy Goods, Druggists' Articles, and
French Perfumery.
DEALERS IN
Ivory, Raw Horn, Buffalo, and Rubber Combs,
Tooth, Nail and Hair Brushes,
A full assortment of FINE ENGLISH CUTLERY constantly on hand.
STATIONERS' WAREHOUSE,
No. 75 John street, New York.
se1-1y

JOHN S. LEE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
AND DEALER IN
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
No. 49 St. Clair Street, Pittsburgh.
my18

VINEGAR.
H. REDENBACH & SONS,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PURE CIDER VINEGAR,
oct9 1y No. 150 Ohio Street, Allegheny.

GLOVES AND MITTENS.
FUR, KID, BUCK and other
Gloves and Mittens,
in full stock, at
R. H. PALMER'S,
no16 84 Wood street

EXCELSIOR BOLT & NUT WORKS.—
LEWIS, OLIVER & PHILLIPS,
Manufacturers of, and keep constantly on hand a full assortment of
Bolts, Nuts, Washers & Thimble Skeins.
☞ Office and Warerroom corner Market and Water streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. jne-1y

JOS. TOMLINSON & SON,
VULCAN WORKS,
Duquesne Way and Cecil alley, Pittsburgh, Pa.,
Manufacturers of Steam Engines, Machinery and Castings of all descriptions. Particular attention paid to Jobbing work. Orders for all descriptions of work will be thankfully received and promptly executed from the best material, workmanship. lyr16-1y

S. S. FOWLER & CO.,
Iron Founders and Mill Finishers,
and manufacturers of
SOLID HUB CAR WHEELS.
No. 59 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa
se17

JOHN MOORHEAD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
FOR THE SALE OF
Pig Iron and Blooms,
No. 74 Water street, Pittsburgh.
Also, Agent for the Pottsville Rail Mill. Orders solicited for T rails, 22, 45, 28, 82, 41, 45, 50 and 56 pounds to the yard, and Street Rails, Philadelphia Pattern 4 pounds to the yard. my7-1y

REFINED SUGARS.
50 bbls. Refined Sugars, Crushed, Pulverized, etc.
For sale by GROVE, WOLFE & CO.,
jan

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.
LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON

Fourth night of the world renowned Tragedian and Comedian, McKEAN BUCHANAN, who is attracting nightly crowds of enthusiastic admirers.

THIS EVENING, will be presented the thrilling tragedy in five acts, replete with exciting scenes and terrific situations, entitled

The Moors of Spain; or, the Horrors of the Inquisition.

Count Pescara,.....McKean Buchanan.

To conclude with the local farce, entitled

The Pittsburgh Boat Club.

Members of the Funny Club,
Members of the Boat Club
By the Company.

Friday, Benefit of McKean Buchanan.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.
Penn street, near St. Clair.
W. C. SMYTHE.....Lessee and Manager.
Commences at 8 p. m.

Fourth night of the enchanting and beautiful artiste,
Miss ADELAIDE NIXON,
First night of the charming danseuse,
Miss EVELINE LEHMAN.

The Mammoth Stock Company—Messrs. Hart, Reddon Collins, Woods, Foster, Berger, Campbell, Fitzgerald and Thomas Tostevin; Misses Hart, Mc Cordelious, The Misses May, Mairs, Langley, Lottie, Collins, Georgie and Wilson.

Smythe's Minstrels in splendid form.

FRED. AIMS' MELODEON,
Late Athenæum—Libertystreet.
MONDAY NIGHT.
First appearance in this city of
ELLA AND MARY WESNER.
And of the only feminine Clog Dancers in the world, the
PORTER SISTERS.
First appearance of the great
DAN HOLT.
First appearance of the charming
LOUISE ROULETTE.
New Farces, Ballets, Songs and Negro ec's to-night

CONCERT HALL.
POSITIVELY THREE NIGHTS ONLY.
Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, Feb. 13th, 14th and 15th.
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY
CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
TWENTY ESTABLISHED ARTISTS in the Ethiopian Profession, and the world renowned Comedian,
GEORGE CHRISTY.
J. W. RAYNOR, - - - MANAGER.

The resources of the Christy's are superior to any Minstrel organization in existence, while beside them congress is as nothing. All the Humors and Oddities of Southern Plantation Life, in all its Broad, Original and Mirthful Phases

All the great Burlesque Extravaganzas, Burlesques, &c., &c., which have made the name of Christy's Minstrels as familiar as household words, will be produced during the engagement.

Admission, 50c. Children, 25c.
J. H. SURRIDGE, Agent.
f 9-8

CONCERT HALL.
POSITIVELY FOUR NIGHTS ONLY.
Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday Evenings,
February 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th, 1865.

The great Excelsior Eastern Troupe. Skiff & Gaylord's Minstrels and Brass Band.

Twenty brilliant Star Performers, who will appear in an entirely new and original programme, not yet copied by our many unsuccessful imitators. Everything is new, novel and attractive, in conjunction with the Brass Band is Messrs. DELEHANTY and WARD, the Champion Double Cork Dancers who challenge the world in the sum of $1,000 to compete with them. This troupe is NOT composed of a few ONE-HORSE performers, but of gentlemanly artists of known ability. See Programmes.

STEEL & BLOCUM, Proprietors.
SKIFF & GAYLORD, Managers.
C. E. RICHARDSON, Agent.
fe 8-3t

GRAND EXHIBITION
of the
Pittsburgh Gymnastic Association,
at
LAFAYETTE HALL,
Thursday Evening, February 9th 1865.
Admission.....50 cents.

Tickets can be had from the members, and principal Music and Drug Stores of the two cities. Also at the door.

MONS. DE LONG'S
GRAND JUVENILE EXHIBITION,
Will take place THURSDAY EVENING, February 9th, at Masonic Hall. Mons. De Long would respectfully announce that he will give one grand exhibition of his pupils who will appear in a host of beautiful single and double dances. Also, the celebrated Bijou Entertainment, &c. Tickets can be had at Messrs. Kleber's, Bunne's and Mellor's Music Stores and at the door, on evening of exhibition. Doors open at 7 o'clock, to commence at 8 o'clock, precisely. fe4-3t

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKERREY,
160 Pennsylvania avenue.
Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and surrounding towns, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city and have the exclusive use of the same. jy20:1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL MINING CO.,
Pittsburgh, January 25th, 1865.

DIVIDEND.
The Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of
TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE,
upon the Capital Stock, payable on WEDNESDAY, the 1st February inst., to Stockholders of record, at the close of business, on SATURDAY, the 28th inst.

Eastern Stockholders will be paid at the office of J. W. Clark & Co., Transfer Agent, Milk st., Boston.

JAMES M. COOPER,
Ja16-4w Sec'y and Treas. National Min. Co.

DRIVING PIPE FOR OIL WELLS
The undersigned has made arrangements with the patentee for the manufacture of DRIVING PIPE for Oil Wells, with BOLLES' PATENT WROUGHT IRON BANDS.

Parties can be furnished with any size DRIVING PIPE at short notice, and avoid all litigation with reference to patent. Ordinary Cast Iron Bowl and Flange pipe furnished promptly on receipt of order.

JOSEPH PENNOCK,
FULTON FOUNDRY,
ja5-3m OFFICE: 141 WOOD ST.

DUCK CREEK VALLEY OIL COMPANY.
Subscribers to the Capital Stock of this company will please call at the office of Ira B. McVay & Co., corner of Fourth and Smithfield streets, and pay in the amount of their subscriptions
IRA B. McVAY,
Ja20-1f Treasurer.

HOTELS.

JONES HOUSE.—
CHAS. H. MANN, Proprietor,
CORNER MARKET ST. AND MARKET SQUARE,
HARRISBURG, PA.
A first-class house, three and a half squares from the depot. mh1

THE NATIONAL HOUSE,
FIFTH STREET, McKEESPORT, PA.
This delightful summer Resort is now open for the reception of Visitors and Boarders.
Families can be accommodated with Boarding during the season on very favorable terms. The table is furnished with every delicacy which the market affords. It is easy of access by the Connellsville Railroad.
H. KLEINMAN.
McKEESPORT, September, 1863.

FOR SALE.
39 yards 3 inch. Rope.
112 yards 5 inch. Rope.
110 feet Rubber Hose.
1 Hand Truck.
1 pair Platform Scales, No. 7.
1 small Counter Scales.
2 Hand Hoisting Machines,
1 cast iron Hand Pump,
25,700 ℔ of Junk,
1 Wilson's Steam Lard Tank complete, 2,000 lbs.
1 Lard cooler, boiler iron, complete, 800 lbs.
1 lined Lard cooler, complete.
2 Crackling Presses, complete.
6 Lard Kettles, grates & furnace complete,
65 Empty Bacon Casks,
29 Pickling Tanks, iron hooped, suitable for Oil Tanks,
3 Cleavers,
1 Plow,
1 Cultivator. Enquire of
J. P. PORTER,
Ja26-1f at Pork House, Woods Run.

1865. 1865.
DIARIES.
Diaries of Every Variety for Sale by
W. S. HAVEN, Stationer,
no vl6t Corner Wood and Third Streets.

FORT PITT CANNON FOUNDRY.—
CHARLES KNAP,
CANNON FOUNDER,
O'HARA AND ETNA STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

COAL, COKE AND LIME.
FIRE BRICK AND TYLE.
The Pittsburgh and Connellsville Gas, Coal and Coke Company are receiving daily from their Connellsville Works, Coal Coke and Lime, which they are prepared to sell at lowest rates. Coal and Coke loaded in cars for Western shipment.
J. MESKIMEN, General Agent.
Office and Yard Marion Avenue, Allegheny City.
de28

DRY GOODS.

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE.
HUGUS & HACKE
Have Determined
TO CLOSE OUT THEIR COMPLETE and MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF WINTER DRY GOODS AT AN IMMENSE REDUCTION. FRENCH MERINOS, worth $1.75, for $1.25. FRENCH MERINOS, worth $2.50, for $1.75. FRENCH MERINOS, worth $3.00 for $2.00. SUPERFINE WOOL DE LAINES worth $1.75, for $1.25. A GREAT BARGAIN. MERINO PLAIDS, formerly sold at $1.50, for $1.00. MERINO PLAIDS, sold at $2.00, for $1.50. FRENCH POPLIN and ALPACA PLAIDS, sold at $1.75 and $2.00, for $1.25 and $1.75. BEAUTIFUL STYLES DARK FIGURED FRENCH MERINOS, reduced from $2.00 to $1.37½.
OUR IMMENSE STOCK OF NEW REPS, POPLINS, CASHMERES, COBURGS, EMPRESS and DRESS GOODS GENERALLY, SELLING AT A FABULOUS REDUCTION. BALMORAL SKIRTS, THE BEST STOCK EVER OFFERED, FROM $3.00 to $10.00. NEWEST STYLES DOUBLE SHAWLS, SOLD AT $16.00, REDUCED TO $10.00. THESE ARE THE LARGEST AND FINEST MANUFACTURED.
REAL WOOL AND SILK BROCHE SHAWLS, for $5, worth $10.00.
OUR SPLENDID STOCK OF FASHIONABLE CLOTHS, AT COST. PURCHASERS MAY RELY ON THESE GOODS BEING SOLD AS REPRESENTED.
HUGUS & HACKE,
Cor. Market and Fifth.
Ja17-1m

CLOSING OUT SALE OF
WINTER GOODS,
AT
J. M. BURCHFIELD'S.
N. E. corner Fourth and Market streets.

EMPRESS CLOTH selling at $1 50, sold at $2 25
Do. " " 1 75, " 2 50
FRENCH MERINOS, " $1 75, sold at $2 25
Do. " 2 00, " 3 00
PLAID MOHAIR, " 75, " 1 12
PLAID WOOL SHAWLS, " 10 00, " 15 00
Do. do. " 11 00, " 17 00
CLOAKS, " 12 00, " 18 00
Do. " 14 00, " 20 00
SUMMER DRESS GOODS at less than cost.
A lot of soiled HOOP SKIRTS closing out cheap.
Ja30

Great Closing out Sale of Dry Goods,
Corner of Market and Fifth Streets.

LOW PRICES ASKED FOR
MUSLINS,
FLANNELS,
SHAWLS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
WOOLENS,
HOOP SKIRTS,
BOOST AND SHOES,
AT PRIVATE SALE,
AT
McClelland's Auction House,
55 FIFTH STREET.
fe

GREAT BARGAINS
IN NEW
DRY GOODS,
AT
GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,
92
Market street.
ALL BEST PRINTS 81 cents.
FAST COLORS at 25 cents.
BROWN MUSLINS 25 cents.
BLEACH MUSLINS 25 cents.
DRESS GOODS, CLOAKS and SHAWLS, selling at a tremendous reduction.
NEW GOODS ARRIVING.
fe6

THE VERY LATEST
AND
Lowest Prices for
Dimity Bands, Cambric Edging,
Hamburg Trimming and Skirting,
Point Lace Sets and Handkerchiefs,
Honiton Lace Handkerchiefs and Capes,
Linen Handkerchiefs in all grades,
Linen Cuffs and Collars,
Lace Veils, Thread Veils, Thread and Point Barbes,
Sash Ribbons, Head Nets, Corsets, Hoop Skirts, Balmoral Skirts, Stockings and Gloves, Bead Gimps and Ornaments, Velvet Ribbons, and other desirable goods
AT RETAIL.
KID GLOVES, in white and light colors, for evening, just opened.

Wholesale Rooms Up Stairs,
Well stocked with a general variety of Notions, Hosiery and Fancy Goods.
JOS. HORNE & CO.,
77 and 79 Market street.
fe6

WILL BE CLOSED OUT CHEAP,
AT WHOLESALE,
HOODS,
BREAKFAST SHAWLS,
UNDERSHIRTS,
DRAWERS,
WOOLEN HOSE AND HALF HOSE,
WINTER GLOVES, &c., at
T. T. MYLER & CO.'S,
92 WOOD STREET,
Corner of Fourth.
ja21

KNIT WOOLEN GOODS.
HOODS,
NUBIAS,
BREAKFAST SHAWLS,
SCARFS,
SKATING CAPS, &c.
From New York Auction.
CHEAP.
R. H. PALMER,
84 Wood street.
no23

SHINGLES—
100,000 for sale by
MESSINGER & SIDWELL.

FOR SALE OR RENT

FOR SALE—
A HOUSE AND FOUR LOTS,
in Lawrenceville. Terms easy. Inquire at the
fe7-6t RUSH HOUSE, 397 Liberty street.

TO LET—A STORE-ROOM AND DWELLING No. 45 Ohio street, two doors west of Ramson, and near Pontoffice. Possession given 1st day of April. Inquire at Carson's Leather store, No. 46 Ohio st., Allegheny city. fe7-3t

GRIST AND SAW MILL FOR SALE—Situated in Penn township, three miles from the Allegheny railroad. Three fifths three stories, and furnished with the most improved machinery for turning off twenty-five barrels of flour per day. Good saw-mill in successful operation. A large dwelling, stable, orchard, with nine acres of rich garden and pasture land. The whole is offered at the low price of $3,500. Terms easy. Apply to
fe4 B. McLAIN & CO.

FOR SALE—THREE BRICK TENEMENTS on Cherry Alley, between second and third streets, in the city of Pittsburgh. Will be sold separately or together. Inquire of
WM. M. SHINN,
fe2-1m 137 Fourth street.

COUNTRY HOUSES FOR SALE.—A large FRAME COTTAGE-BUILT TWO-STORY HOUSE, with twelve Rooms and two acres of ground, handsomely improved.

Also, a Brick Cottage with seven rooms and one acre of ground. Located at Evergreen Hamlet, Ross Township. Possession immediately. Inquire of
WM. M. SHINN,
fe2-1m 137 Fourth street.

FOR SALE—A COMMODIOUS COTTAGE on Coal Hill, late the residence of Dr. Robert A. Wilson, deceased, conveniently constructed and beautifully located, commanding a splendid view of the rivers and the two cities.

Also, a two story brick Dwelling on Third street, in the city of Pittsburgh.

Also, a Lot on Allegheny City, fronting twenty feet on James street by one hundred feet deep to Mound Alley, being lot No. 3 in Cassels's plan. Inquire of
WM. M. SHINN,
fe2-1m 137 Fourth street.

FOURTH WARD ALLEGHENY CITY PROPERTY.
We are authorized to sell the lot, situated on the East side of Gordon street, at its intersection with the Pennsylvania Canal, in the Fourth Ward Allegheny City, on which there are
FOUR BRICK HOUSES,
two of which are three-story, containing five rooms each, and two are two-story, containing four rooms each. Will be sold CHEAP, or
TRADED FOR GOOD OIL STOCKS.
STEEL & BAILEY,
fe2 Wilkins Hall.

PUBLIC SALE.
In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county, dated the 28th day of January, A. D. 1865, the undersigned will expose at public sale, on saturday, the 25th day of February, A. D. 1865, at the Court House in the city of Pittsburgh, all that certain lot or piece of ground adjoining the city of Birmingham, in the county of Allegheny, being lot No. 94, in the plan of lots laid out by the Rt. Rev. Michael O'Connor, near the Borough adjoined, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning on the canal road enclosing property of J. Duncan; thence running along said canal road fifty feet; thence by the plan aforesaid then along said lot 100 ft. to a street parallel with said canal road; thence along said street to property of said Duncan, thence along said property to the place of beginning—being the same lot or piece of ground which Augustus Schmidt, Administrator of Abram S. Feigle, by his deed dated August 9th, A. D. 1858, recorded in the Recorder's office of Allegheny county, in Deed Book vol. 131, page 224, granted and conveyed unto Henry Schweitzer.

Terms made known the day of sale.
AUGUST AMMON,
Administrator of Henry Schweitzer, deceased.
HAMPTON & MORLAND, Attorneys for Admr.
ja3-1m

FOR SALE.
Two three-story and one two-story Brick Dwellings, Nos. 1 and 3 Pennsylvania Avenue, will in one square of the Court House; each twenty-four feet front and substantially built in the best style, with all the modern improvements and conveniences, as balconies, gas, hot and cold water, &c. Apply on the premises to
S. R. W. GILL,
No. 80 Fifth street, or
D. C. KING,
No. 70 Second street.
ja4-1f

FOR SALE—
A three story brick DWELLING HOUSE, containing six rooms, wash house and stable, No. 1 Irwin avenue, First Ward, Allegheny city. Lot 22 feet front by 100 feet deep, with a fine assortment of shrubbery and choice trees: Gas and water through the house. For further information, as to terms, &c., inquire on the premises.
R. M. BOLES.
ja4-1f

TO LET—
A comfortable two story BRICK DWELLING, situated on O'Hara street, containing six rooms with finished garret. Enquire of
No. 211 Liberty street.
ja24

FOR SALE—
Six five acre Lots and one eighteen-acre Lot, with a good apple orchard on about fifty good bearing trees on just beyond Wilkinsburg. These lots all front on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and there is a Depot Station on the eighteen-acre lot, which will make the above lots very desirable for country residences. For further particulars, inquire of JOHN GRAZIER, 119 Water and 156 First street, Pittsburgh. ja 3-1m

FOR SALE.
TWO ANVIL BLOCKS,
which we will sell cheap—one weighing about 6 tons, also on weighing about ½ tons. Address
COLEMAN, WESTERMAN & CO.,
au12-1f Sharon, Mercer county, Pa

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE, situated on the Monongahela river, above the first lock, having a front on said river of 927 feet, and extending back to Braddock street, adjoining the Connellsville railroad, containing four acres and 7 perches. This is an admirable location for manufacturing purposes, having a deep river in front, and public street and railroad in the rear, and saw-mill and buildings thereon erected. Will be sold in whole, or divided to suit purchasers. For terms, &c., apply to
MARY ANN TUSTIN on the premises, or
W. C. AUGHINBAUGH,
No. 112 Diamond street, Pittsburgh.
au2-1f

A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.
For sale, that beautiful Homestead of the late MORGAN ROBERTSON, of Pittsburgh, containing 187 acres, a large portion rich river bottom, with about 30 acres containing the best Youghiogheny Coal, and some 50 acres of hill land heavily timbered, the balance under cultivation. The improvements in part consist of a good DOUBLE BRICK HOUSE, a large Barn, and Out-Houses, a never-failing Well, an Orchard of the best varieties of Fruit Trees now in bearing; also two Tenant Houses, &c. This Farm lies upon the bank of the Monongahela River, fourteen miles from Pittsburgh, and offer peculiar facilities for the Mining, Loading and Shipping of Coal, for building all kinds of Water Craft, for the most convenient and profitable disposition of the Timber, and other products of the land. The whole is offered for sale on most advantageous terms.

For particulars apply to
JOSEPH DILWORTH, Esq.,
Of Dilworth, Porter & Co.,
THOS. J. KEENAN, Esq.,
Attorney at Law, Pittsburgh.
fe1-w6t

EULER & SAUNTER,
NO. 7 ST. CLAIR STREET,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CARRIAGES, BUGGIES
AND
Spring Wagons.
All sizes of WHEELBARROWS constantly on hand or made to order.
☞ REPAIRING done at short notice.
EULER & SAUNTER,
de12-1y No. 7 St. Clair street.

FOR SALE—
TWO OIL ENGINES.
Two ten horse power Engines and Boilers. One set 2¼ inch. Boring Tools, by
M. DARRAGH & CO.,
Engine Manufacturers, Fallston, Beaver Co., Pa.
ja10-1y

BANKS, DIVIDENDS, &c.

4TH NATIONAL BANK,
U. S. GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.
TO THE PUBLIC.

PITTSBURGH, February 1st, 1865.

We respectfully solicit your business, and offer you as favorable terms as are consistent with safety.

WE RECEIVE CURRENT FUNDS AT PAR.

We furnish Exchange on New York and Philadelphia at par.

We allow interest on deposits, subject to check or on time, as agreed on.

We purchase Gold and Silver, U. S. Gold coupons due March, May and July, 1865, at highest rates.

We have on hand for immediate delivery to purchasers 7 3-10 U. S. Treasury Notes, convertible into U. S. 5-20 Gold Bonds at par; also 10 10 U. S. Gold Bonds.

We sell U. S. Loans at Government rates and pay you the Government commission.

Referring You to annexed list of our President, Cashier and Directors, we would be happy to transact your money business.

Very Respectfully,
JAMES O'CONNOR, Prest.
S. D. HERRON, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:
JAMES M. BAILEY, THOS. DONNOLLY,
JOHN F. HERRON, R. H. KING,
DAVID M'SMITH, W. J. RIGLEY,
THOS. SMITH, JNO. M. KIRKPATRICK
JAMES O'CONNOR. fe1-1f

TRADESMENS'
NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSBURGH.
ALEXANDER BRADLEY, President.
GEO. T. VAN DOREN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Alex. Bradley,	David E. Park,
Wm. M. Faber,	James Frazier,
Wm. F. McKee,	Saml. M. Kier,
Joseph M. Knap,	Wm. Vankirk,
William H. Forsyth,	

The Bank having been organized under the National Currency Act, is now prepared to do a general Banking Business.

The officers having had a large correspondence with the Banks and Bankers in every section of the country, can guarantee to customers the utmost promptness in the collection of Drafts, Checks, and Bills of Exchange, Notes, &c.

Exchange on all the principal cities furnished at current rate.

DISCOUNT DAILY.

Banking House, Wood street, corner of Second.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, January 5, 1865.

WHEREAS,
By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned it has been made to appear that the
Farmers' Deposit National Bank
OF PITTSBURGH,
in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said Act;

Now, therefore, I, HU

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

ECLIPSE GLASS MANUFACTORY.—Some one has said "Westward the star of empire takes its way," and with a slight variation the remark will apply to the march of improvement in and around Pittsburgh. Years ago ample space was found within the city limits upon which to erect manufacturing establishments; but to-day such is not the case. The arms of our business establishments have been stretched forth—their dimensions increased, and their wants so largely augmented, that in many instances they have become cramped for room within the city limits, and hence have been compelled, in order to accommodate their vast and daily increasing business, to seek locations out of and beyond the city limits. There is, therefore, scarcely a suburban village adjacent to our city but can boast of one or more manufacturing establishments, which have sought such locations for causes similar to those hinted at above. Having occasion a day or two since to visit the flourishing town of Temperanceville, situate on Saw[illegible] south of the Ohio river, our attention was arrested by a [illegible] brick [illegible] Water, Mill, and [illegible] and covering an area of [illegible] Upon inquiry [illegible] buildings had been recently erected for the manufacture of [illegible] Eclipse Glass Works, and [illegible] After some little [illegible] to the buildings and [illegible] an employee gained [illegible] of buildings is known [illegible] and is sixty feet [illegible] by thirty-eight [illegible] by thirty feet. [illegible] the others, is [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] improvements [illegible] the manufacture of [illegible] are [illegible] building, upon [illegible] as it comes from [illegible] to [illegible] through this building [illegible] to the [illegible] It [illegible] a two story brick [illegible] and Bilden Glass Works [illegible] will be in the course [illegible] It is also fitted up in [illegible] left unfilled which [illegible] comfort of the workmen [illegible] secure of glass in large [illegible] by forty feet, with a [illegible] sixty-three by forty feet. [illegible] Glass Buildings [illegible] time, &c., and a second building [illegible] As before stated, all the [illegible] structures will be substantial [illegible] constructed with a [illegible] comfort.

[illegible] of this city, is the architect [illegible] of buildings. The material [illegible] structures will be [illegible] and [illegible] The brick work—over 600,000 [illegible] under the supervision of [illegible] W. Bolon & Co., the [illegible] for the carpenter work, a greater portion of which was done under the superintendence of Mr. Reinhart, who [illegible] in such matters, and is therefore well qualified for the task assigned him.

The foundation [illegible] is admirably adapted for the uses being put to a short distance from the river, and they are based upon massive arches of solid masonry, which are so high as to be out of danger from floods. When entirely completed, and under "full head," the Eclipse Glass Works may justly assume to be the most extensive establishment of the kind in the United States. When running in full force it will require the services of about one hundred and twenty hands, and will afford employment and adequate support to that number, and be the means of building up the village of Temperanceville by its thriving, permanent population.

There are other [illegible] now establishing [illegible] which we have not space to [illegible] such as the model [illegible] material for "pots," and the [illegible] of the "sand," suffice it to say that [illegible] rapidly [illegible] the Ohio river our attention was [illegible] by the [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible] Ohio [illegible] Water, Mill, and [illegible] and covering an area of [illegible] Upon inquiry [illegible] buildings had been recently erected for the manufacture of [illegible] Eclipse Glass Works, and [illegible] After some little [illegible] to the buildings and [illegible] an employee gained [illegible] of buildings is known [illegible] and is sixty feet [illegible] by thirty-eight [illegible] by thirty feet. [illegible] the others, is [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] improvements [illegible] the manufacture of [illegible] are [illegible] building, upon [illegible] as it comes from [illegible] to [illegible] through this building [illegible] to the [illegible] It [illegible] a two story brick [illegible] and Bilden Glass Works [illegible] will be in the course [illegible] It is also fitted up in [illegible] left unfilled which [illegible] comfort of the workmen [illegible] secure of glass in large [illegible] by forty feet, with a [illegible] sixty-three by forty feet. [illegible] Glass Buildings [illegible] time, &c., and a second building [illegible] As before stated, all the [illegible] structures will be substantial [illegible] constructed with a [illegible] comfort.

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ALLEGHENY BOARD OF CONTROL.—The first regular meeting of the newly elected members of the Board of Controllers, of Allegheny, was held on Tuesday evening, in the Sandusky Street School House, and was permanently organized by the election of Rev. J. B. Clerk, President, and R. B. Francis, Secretary. Wm. Hamilton was elected Treasurer, and John Culbertson, Messenger of the Board. The following Standing Committees were appointed:

Finance—R. B. Francis, Wm. Thompson, Jno Brown, C. C. Pegler.

Teachers and Salaries—Messrs. S. Riddle, R. Lee, J. U. Barr and A. Aiken.

Buildings and Text Books—Messrs. John A. Brett, S. H. Reader, James Thorn and R. B. Brown.

Rules and Discipline—Messrs. B. Ireland, R. St. Dunn, R. B. and Doctor James Brown.

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Colored Schools—Messrs. George H. Riddle, W. Gilmore and John Cook.

The report of the Committee on Teachers and Salaries was read. The report coincides with the following resolution, which was received in the Finance Committee:

Resolved, That the Finance Committee of the Board of Control be instructed to report a resolution, at the next meeting of the Board, that the salaries of our teachers will be increased ten per cent. from January 1st, 1865.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, By the Board of Controllers of Allegheny School District, that our members of the Senate and House of Representatives, to the passage of the Bill now before the Legislature, proposing to divide the county into two Senatorial districts, be requested to oppose the same; and have been published for public information, and that the secretary of the Board transmit to our members an official copy of this resolution.

On motion, adjourned.

INTERNAL REVENUE.—The following were the assessments of Internal Revenue in the Twenty-third District for the six months ending January 1st, 1865:

1865.	SPIRITS.	TOBACCO.	FERMENTED LIQUORS.	SALT.	PETROLEUM.	TOTAL.
July	$56,31 4	$1 1 2 62	$8[illegible]	80 62	60	$81,107 19
Aug	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sept	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nov	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
December, 1864.	Special Income Tax.					$[illegible]

Tax paid by Banks on capital, circulation, deposits and dividends.

A DISGUSTING TRANSACTION.—On Wednesday afternoon a respectable looking tailor was called upon Mayor Morrison, of Allegheny, and entered a complaint against a young colored man, charging him with having obtained a watch and twenty dollars in money from him under false pretenses. It appeared that the complainant, who is a resident of Robinson township, was engaged to work for the defendant, who resides in Reno. The tailor's rest is Allegheny's negro boy, and on the marriage ceremony performed, when the young negro informed his intended bride that he was entirely out of funds, and that it was necessary to postpone the marriage, in order to remedy the difficulty she proposed that they should borrow the money of the tailor, but before leaving the house he requested her to loan him her watch, which she did, and the search of the premises, but he never returned with it, or the money, during the evening had not returned with it, or the money, during the evening had not returned with it, or the money, during the evening had not returned with it, or the money, during the evening had not returned with him.

OUT OF THE DRAFT.—Councilman Moorehead, of Monongahela Borough, having distributed quota under the present call to his constituents, on Monday evening last presented Mr. J. Peoples, acting lieutenant of the borough, as the person selected by which, under the Monongahela township enrollment, of Messrs. Reinemann, Strom & Semple, Fifth street, a straight two story brick [illegible] location [illegible] Water, Mill, and [illegible] and covering an area of [illegible] Upon inquiry [illegible] buildings had been recently erected for the manufacture of [illegible] Eclipse Glass Works, and [illegible] After some little [illegible] to the buildings and [illegible] an employee gained [illegible] of buildings is known [illegible] and is sixty feet [illegible] by thirty-eight [illegible] by thirty feet. [illegible] the others, is [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] improvements [illegible] the manufacture of [illegible] are [illegible] building, upon [illegible] as it comes from [illegible] to [illegible] through this building [illegible] to the [illegible] It [illegible] a two story brick [illegible] and Bilden Glass Works [illegible] will be in the course [illegible] It is also fitted up in [illegible] left unfilled which [illegible] comfort of the workmen [illegible] secure of glass in large [illegible] by forty feet, with a [illegible] sixty-three by forty feet. [illegible] Glass Buildings [illegible] time, &c., and a second building [illegible] As before stated, all the [illegible] structures will be substantial [illegible] constructed with a [illegible] comfort.

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